CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
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CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 148 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 22 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th June	Delta*	8089
28th "	Nyanza	6695 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8193 Extra.
2nd July	Naldera	16230
10th "	Nellore*	6853
17th "	Karmala*	8983
24th "	Morea	10890

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
29th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
21st June	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
24th June	Linga	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
27th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Hasegawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July
Taiga Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
S. HASHIMI,
Manager.
[illegible] Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	9th June	25th June
Suez Maru	N. Shimozaki	24th "	30th "
Indus Maru	R. Yano	22nd June	5th July
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY, FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
[illegible] Street, [illegible], BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

18TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 800.
1st Class "B" Rs. 820.
2nd Class Rs. 880.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- B[illegible]rly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. [illegible]st allowed on Deposits fixed for one [illegible]wo years and for shorter periods at the [illegible] to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. [illegible]rest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:— PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ....Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ....Yen	74,000,000
Reserve Fund ....Yen	44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 206.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..	.. Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules &c.

SAJANBHAI SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address: "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
[illegible]BY ROAD [illegible] BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF TARPENTINES.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1920 of 436.

Khimjee Tricumji .... Plaintiff.
v/s
Pranlal Lalloobhoy .... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will by order of N. H. Moor, Require the receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods belonging to Messrs. Khimji Tricumji & Co. in the godown of Pranlal Lalloobhoy near Masjid Bunder Brige at [illegible]harek Bazaar.

About 1000 Tarpentines.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 22nd June 1920.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEAPEANSEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,760 to 2,000 square yards at Nepeansea Road on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepeansea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 8400.

AUCTION SALE OF 168 COILS OF ANNEALED MILD STEEL WIRE.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party Messrs E. A. [illegible]hanavalla and Co., of 24 Bhajipala Lane, Bombay.

168 Coils of Annealed mild steel wire weighing in all Tons 10-0-3-17 nett.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 4 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 44 PACKAGES TURKEY RED.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Vrajlal of Navigully (of Sha Hiralal Girdhar).

44 packages Turkey Red 40 yards and 20 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF 2 CABINET CUPBOARDS.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by public auction at their Room, No. 23, Churchgate Street, by the order of Mr. Joosab Oosman and defaulting purchaser—Mr. Kooverji Navroji (Parsi Bazar):—

2 cabinet cupboards.

A deposit 25 per cent.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Crescent House, Colaba, behind Pyrke's Hotel, the following articles:—

Set cold meat servers, silver handles.
6 cutlet holders, silver handles.
Manicure set 10 pieces silver mounted.
Lady's bronze buss.
Bevelled mirror in metal frame.
Set ice-cream spoons and servers 14 pieces solid silver.
Sweet basket, solid silver.
Cake spade, silver handle.

And many other household articles and valuable jewellery such as diamond ring, diamond and ruby ring, diamond kooda, pearl's mala, necklaces, ear-rings, bangles, etc., etc.

Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, furnitures such as:—

Drawing room suite, cushion, sofa, marble top table mirror almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing table, mirror corners, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Government Store on 25th June, 1920, at Alexandra Dock, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock "A" Warehouse on FRIDAY, 25th June, 1920, at 9 a.m. the following goods:—

Dhall mixed, Dall chena, dry fruits, cooking oil, unserviceable cases, crates, barrels, gunny, hoops iron, scrapwood, bottles, etc.

Cigarettes 160,040.

also

SALE on SATURDAY, 29th June, 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Grain Depot.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Grain Depot on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The following goods:—

Bran (Sour) Barrels wooden empty 1,100 C. I. 2 Gas cylinders No. 112, Gunnies cylinder covers 100 tins oil (B B Air Craft Oil) No, 4018 rice sweeping, etc. etc.

By the order of Store Officer S. and T. (Embarkation).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be paid at the time of the sale and goods will be removed within ten days, if they fail to do so the amount paid by him will be confiscated and the article will be resold.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of woolen and cotton army clothing, blankets, greatcoats, shirts, towels, trousers, coats, pyjamas, mosquitos curtain, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to appply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrous all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours FASHION DEMANDS SATIN.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.

over Taraporewalla.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building, FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 90, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu, competent in English correspondence and typewriting, able man need apply to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1795

WANTED for service in Persia, STENOGRAPHERS, only first class men need apply to SHAW WALLACE & Co., No. 3, Ballard Estate. 1869

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED.—An experienced SPINNING MASTER for the DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Company, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1877

WANTED AT ONCE—An EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS with neat and good handwriting. Apply personally to BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY STORES. 1889

WANTED—DRIVER for Ford Car. Must be experienced and of sober character; Driver must supply his own Cleaner. Apply with testimonials to SKIPPERS & CO., LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 1831

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUTIONS in French required by an undergraduate from Students of Standard IV. V. Convenient to suburban students. Fees moderate. Apply to, SHRIDHAR HARI LIMAYE, Kurla. Address:—S. H. Limaye, Kurla (Thana.) 1864

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY.—Second hand 1 Lathe 16' bed by 12" centre, 1 Power Hammer ½ ton, 4 Crucibles 6", 8", 10", 12" each, 2 Vices 6" each, 2 Vices 8" and 10" each, 1 Shaping Machine 10" to 12" stroke, 1 Slotting Machine 10" to 12" stroke. Must be in first class condition and moderate in price. Reply R. E. COLLIN & CO., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1839

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—8, 10, 12, ft. Lathes, 48" Radial Drilling Machine, 20 H.-P. A. C. Motors Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1826

NEW 45 owt. NAPIER CHASSIS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

FERRO-PRUSSIATE CLOTH and PAPERS, just received, fresh stock of well known make. Cloth Rs. 18, paper Rs. 5 per roll—V. D. MISTRY, 231, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. 1888

WANTED TO SELL—Dhar manufactured THYMOL CRYSTALS (82lbs.) Apply stating rates to Messrs. INCHA RAM & CO., Bankers Mhow, C. I. 1870

AVAILABLE FOR SALE or on HIRE one two tons DENBY LORRY in complete good condition. Apply to the PETROL AND GENERAL STORES SUPPLY CO., Lamington Road, opp. Imperial Cinema. 1860

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Walkeshwar opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING"? "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For the Poona season (June-October, 1920), ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Garden Road, containing six large bedrooms drawing and dining rooms, with complete stable accommodation, servants' quarters, etc. Well furnished, complete electric installation, with billiard table, suitable for a chummery and wealthy merchants and racing men. Near Railway Station and commanding an excellent view. For rent, etc., apply immediately Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A double degree holder (L.C.E. being one of them) such as a B.A., L. C. E., or B.Sc., L. C. E., for the post of Chief Officer of the Hubli Municipality, pay Rs 250-25-350 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Only those having previous experience of Municipal work and water works need apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 18th of the next month.

Applicants with knowledge of Kanarese will have preference.

JAS. S. ASPDEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 15th June, 1920. 1845

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CROSSING BRIDGE SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 crossing sleepers of sizes and 5,000 special bridge sleepers of sizes.

2. The sleepers to be of Mai Yang, Deodar, Sal Burmah, teak and country teak and must be delivered by the 31st December, 1920.

3. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required.

4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, by 12 o'clock on the 12th July, 1920, and marked "Tenders for crossing and Bridge sleepers for 1920-21."

5. Tender forms and memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 5 for each set of documents.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit with the Co.'s Asstt. Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, 5 per cent. of the value of sleepers tendered for subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 either in cash or Government Promissory Notes at the market value and sign the necessary agreement.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. G. RUSHTON,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 21-6-1920. 1844

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for loading and discharging of cargo, rations, baggage, and ballast, etc., Hired Transports and Government Troopship in the Port of Bombay, from 1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921., will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1920

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which will not be endorsed to any Government Officer but could stand in the name of the tenderer, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Cheques will not be accepted. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Tender Forms may be obtained on payment of annas eight per copy. Any information required in connection with the afore mentioned contract will be furnished by the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Captain.

1856 Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.

One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMAN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labor and ability to speak the language.

Six FOREMAN, Indians with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.

Twelve WIREMAN, experienced in all kinds AC and DC work and ability to read awings.

Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.

State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if rail-road fare and expenses are paid

Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.. 1829

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.

(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)

(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.

(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.

(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.

(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

P. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,

Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

WITH effect from Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED for the carriage of passenger traffic.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P Railway.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1883

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain OPEN for the booking of goods traffic through and local during the monsoon season.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P Railway.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1883

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business under the style and firm of Messrs. PILANI WADA HALAI & Co., as Agents of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ld., has been DISSOLVED as from the date hereof, so far as concerns W. T. Halai who retires from the said firm.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1920.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHAI.
JUWALADATT R. PILANI.
D. N. WADIA.
W. T. HALAI.

1892

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make the appointments of Examiners at the Pass B. A., B. Com., B. E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held in October, 1920, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Monday, the 5th, July, 1920.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained from the office of the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 16th June, 1920. 1794

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

THE DIRECTORS have declared an Ad-Interim DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st January, 1920, at the rate of 15 per cent per annum free of income tax, i.e., 60 shillings equal to Rs. 30 for every 100 shares exchange being fixed at 2 shillings per rupee, payable on 31st July, 1920, to shareholders on the register on 27th June, 1920.

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th June, to 12th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order
(Sd.) S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

21st June, 1920.
Bombay Colonial Registration Office,
19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

1863

NOTICE.

HOME ECONOMICS: BARODA COLLEGE.

COLLEGE COURSES in Home Economics and the Household Arts will be opened hereafter to students from Out-side Baroda State.

We are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made to enter a new class, in the immediate future, for Home Economics students. Those interested should make application at once.

Candidates must have passed the Matriculation Examination or, have secured an equivalent School Leaving Certificate.

For further particulars apply to the DIRECTOR of HOUSEHOLD ARTS, Baroda State, Baroda. 1865

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Company's registered Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th June, 1920, to the 10th July, 1920, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1920. 1880

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SARASWATI" which arrived here at midnight on 14th instant having encountered cyclonic weather between Porebunder and Verawal during her voyage from Karachi to Bombay sustained heavy damage; a portion of her cargo was also considerably damaged and General Average has been declared. Consignees are notified that they must sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit of 20 per cent. on the value declared by shippers in their Export Manifest, beofre delivery orders are granted.

All surveys must be held and or attested by the Company's Surveyor Captain F. E. Hardcastle who will attend daily at the landing sheds and no survey reports will be accepted without such attestation.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1867

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A Ten Ton Single Cylinder STEAM ROAD ROLLER; communicate prices, and necessary details early.

CHIEF OFFICER,
1866 Larkana (Sind) Municipality.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, has been declared and will be payable at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 19th July, 1920, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from 5th July, 1920, to 17th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dividend warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the company on the 3rd July, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1891

THE DIAMOND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 3rd, June, 1920, the Second Call of Rs. 25, twenty-five only per share of the above Company was made, and it was determined that such calls should be paid to the Company's Bankers, BANK OF BARODA, LTD., at HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 25th, June, 1920, on or before the 20th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged till payment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th June, 1920, to 3rd July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

39-41, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

KANKNARRAH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, at 12 noon on TUESDAY, 3rd August, 1920, for the purpose of passing the Directors' and the Managing Agents' Report and the Accounts to 30th June, 1920, declaring a dividend and electing Auditors.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July, to 3rd August, 1920, both days inclusive, and it is notified that dividend warrants will be issued and posted to registered shareholders only. Persons holding shares under blank transfer are advised to effect registration of scrip to their name as soon as possible but not later than 19th July, 1920.

JARDINE SKINNER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

4 Clive Row, Calcutta,
15th June, 1920. 1821

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE, the Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency, Ltd., Managing Agents of the Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that we have purchased for and on behalf of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., the s.s. "Nanyo Maru" No. 3 from the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., and have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 for permission to change the name of the said ship to s.s. "Nagpur" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay and also to the undersigned within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Bombay, dated 19th, June, 1920. 1842

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th June, 1920. 1847

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHEIKH USMAN FAKIRSAHEB THANKAR, of Mahim (Bombay), Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mogra (Andheri) on the Ghodbunder Road, Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,573 square yards or thereabouts, bearing (D) Entry No. 9, Survey No. 63, Pot No. 4, and bounded on the East by Ghodbunder Road, on the West and North by the property of Ardeshir Pestanjee Ghadiali and on the South by the property of Mr. Goregoakur.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Pleader (Thana).

1885

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Improvement Trust together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Babulnath Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1039 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2649 (2) and Street No. 81 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 7306 and 7309 and boudned as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by plot No. 91, leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on or towards the West by the Babulnath Road, on or towards the North by a service passage and on or towards the South by plot No. 93 leased to Beramji Naoroji Karanjia.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1920.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1890

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, have contracted to sell to our client RAI BAHADUR JAMNALAL BAJAJI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece of land at the top of Andheri Hill containing by Survey about 2 Acres 19 Gunthas and 3½ Annas bearing Survey No. 127, Entry No. C377 and Pot No. 1 and assessment Rs. 2-8-0 and bounded on all sides by Government Land and having a small temple on the Eastern side being about 433 feet in length, on the Northern side 300 feet, on the Western side and being 433 feet on the Southern side and being about 200 feet on the Eastern side.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land on the Southern side of the said Andheri Hill bounded, on all sides of Government Land containing by Survey about 3 Acres, 1 Guntha and ¾ of another Guntha and 2 Annas being about 390 feet on the Northern side about 400 feet on the Eastern side, 300 feet on the Southern side and 400 feet on the Western side, bearing Survey No. 126 Entry No. C376, Pot No. 1 and assessment Rs. 4, and which said 2 plots of land are situate at Andheri in the Collectorate at Thana, in the Sub-District of Band. bearing Survey Nos. 127 and 126: Entry Nos. 377 and 376: Pot Nos. 1 and 1 and assessment Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 4, and form part of Survey No. 105, in the Government Records Entry.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
1871 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAVJI VANIA has agreed to sell the land, hereditaments and premises situated at Malad in the District of Thana and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13 Wanahoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Valai in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 67,623 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements and buildings built and standing thereon and all therein and the wells thereon and bearing on the Talatisand Collector's Records Numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No,	Area acre.	Guntha
9	3	1	6	39
32	8	1	7	14½

and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the passage given to Mr. Jehangirji; on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the Tanki, on or towards the North by the property of Juzin Ghosal, Antone Anasto, Doming Cirgol, Pitmary Louis, Jose Braz and Behramji Parsi and on or towards the South by the properties of Jose Braz, J. B. M. D'Souza, Ritmary Louis and Jehangir Mistry.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1868

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GUSTAD KHUDADAD IRANI and RUSTAM KHODADAD IRANI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, trust, lease, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with messuages or dwelling houses, situate at Mulund, Talooka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 5,566 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 140, Pot Nos. 3/1, 8, 9/1, Survey No. 152, Pot No. 8/2 and Survey No. 160 A, Pot No. 1/2, Falni Nos. 1/2 and 1/3, and bounded on the East by the property of Goculdas Damoder, on the West by the land of Keshavlal Nathu beyond the passage belonging to the property to be conveyed, on the South partly by the property of Khema Natha and partly by the property of Hormusjee, Parsee, and on the North beyond 10 feet broad passage by the property of Narayan Vira, Bhagwanjee Udhavjee and Veljee Ukirda.

Dated this 21st January, 1920.

GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Pleader (Thana).

1886

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

The House of Super Serials

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

TWO SUPER SERIALS

in one Programme

VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:

"A Fight for Millions"

William Duncan.

EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.

8th & 9th Episodes

"IN THE CLUTCHES"

and

"THE ESCAPE"

VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!

"The Scarlet Runner"

2nd EPISODE

"THE NUREMBURG WATCH"

THE 1,200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL.

"The Scarlet Runner"

12 Beautiful Heroines
Rousing Adventures
Baffling Mysteries
Times the Punch of
the Ordinary Serial

A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL

SPEED—ROMANCE

—POWER—MYSTERY.

Each Thrilling Episode a complete story

In addition

"A Noise From The Deep"

A New and Original Comedy

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it— [illegible] bring your family Doctor with you [illegible] conviction proof will be adduced.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
Have the honour to present for the first time in Bombay the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful farces, comedies and dramas.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, June 22nd, at 9-30 p.m. — The First Time in Bombay "THE THIRD DEGREE" The Great Police Drama.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, June 23rd and 24th, at 9-30 p.m. — The First Time in Bombay "CLOTHES and THE GIRL" A New and Original Comedy.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, June 25th and 26th at 9-30 p.m. — The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE IN
"GRAUSTARK" A Delightful story of a Mythical Land.

NEXT WEEK! THE SEQUEL:
"THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK."

Dolores Cassinelli in The Virtuous Model

A Ssix Reel Drama, by ALBERT CAPPELLARI
Adapted from Pierre Wolf's Play
"THE GUTTER"
A real big story of a real big love and a virtuous woman.

PATHE GAZETTE TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday Matinee 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

A "FIRST NATIONAL" Attraction
THE STORY OF THE
Flaying of a Heaven-defying Soul.
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
A Mighty Drama of the Northland
WITH
MITCHELL LEWIS,
THE GIANT "THE BARRIER"
A MIGHTY DRAMA of THE FROZEN NORTH
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
IN 6 REELS.
"Around the Town"
The Latest Hit of the Cinema World.

IT IS A DISTINCT HIT.

Crowded audiences have vociferously acclaimed the all-absorbing Drama

"The Thirteenth Chair"

(6 parts— 6,000 feet)

The two tremendously popular Stars Yvonne Delva and Crieghton Hale are absolutely at their best in this world-famous Melodrama.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Pucca arrangements made to ensure complete shelter for our patrons from the rains.

The Wend-End Orchestra will play the Special Music brought out from Home particularly for this Film.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers beg to announce that they own this Film: "The Therteenth Chair", and possess the exclusive right of show for it in the Indian Empire.

TO-DAY
and during the week
FOURTH INSTALLMENT
of Brother's big Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers

Featuring the Screen Sandow
William Duncan

A proper mixture of romance and roguery adventure and perils amid dens of the city and natural hazards of mountain.

SEE IT AT
The Majestic
daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30,

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The 5 reel photoplay
"HOUP-LA"

A rich father neglects his little daughter and leaves her in care of an old clown She meets two young men, one of whom is a millionire and the other is a worthless fellow. Because of her contempt for rich people, she secretly marries the worthless fellow but when she becomes rich she begins to love the millionire and the death of her worthless husband, sets her free to marry him.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

FOR HAIR
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 21st June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	7 26	2·63	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 03	7 63	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 02	8 17	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 05	8 28	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.605	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	77.6	"
Relative humanity of Air	[0.848]	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9	
minimum do.	81.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	229 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inches.	
Total fall during month	7.26	"
Do. do. year	8.58	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	in. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	22	m 3 23	26 5	9 14	17 8
		3 42a	27 9	10 25a	17 9
Wed.	23	m 4 25	25 7	m 10 9	19 2
		4 34a	26 8	11 27a	17 15
Thur.	24	m 5 30	25 1	m 11 23	20 5
		5 32a	25 8		
Fri	25	m 7 0	24 10	m 0 32	18 0
		6 30a	25 0	0 44a	21 1
Sat.	26	m 8 22	25 2	m 1 27	17 11
		7 31a	24 7	2 1a	21 8
Sun.	27	m 9 22	25 9	m 2 14	17 9
		8 31a	24 7	3 12a	21 1
Mom	28	m 2 26	27 2	m 8 24	16 4
		2 56a	28 11	9 26a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard ime during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
" 22 (Tuesday	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 23 (Wednesday	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 28 (Monday	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports a light fall of rain. The sky is clear or lightly cluded. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature is above the average at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general but light rain in the west of the reporting area. The sky is lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal except at Allahabad; night temperature is also above the average at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 1.03in of rain. The sky is clear in Sind and is lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess in north Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West, Neemuch and Indore reporting 0.93in and 0.51in respectively. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Central India West and at Bhuj. Day temperature is below the average at Neemuch. Elsewhere in the division both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—The rainfall has been general and at placees heavy. Khandwa has had 4.74in and Hoshangabad 3.07in while Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur report 1.79in, 1.12in and 1.06in respectively. The sky is moderately to heavly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature is below the average at Saugor and in the southeast, but above it at Hoshangabad and Khandwa; night temperature is however below normal at the two latter stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 1.05in, 1.10in and 2.90in respectively. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain; Malegaon has had 1.10in and Hyderabad 1.15in. The sky is heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast; in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the west of the United Provinces and locally in the southeast Punjab and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in north Rajputana and southeast Madras. The falls have been heavy at Khandwa and Hoshangabad which report 4.74in and 3.07in respectively. The storm which was reported to be developing off Gopalpur yesterday has begun to affect the Central Provinces and the monsoon has strengthened there.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India West and local in the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab. It is likely to increase in the south of the Central Provinces and may extend into Gujarat and South Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th June 1920

The unsettled conditions in the Bay are developing into a storm off Gopalpur. The monsoon has stregthened in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, the southeast Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Kyaukpyu one inch; Tavoy Moulmein two; Myitkyvina one and a half; Sibsagar four; Burdwan, Sambalpur one; Hukitala two; Fort Sademan a half; Seoni one and a half; and Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21st JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Ab)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	101.4	82.3	56	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.1	86.6	46	..	1.15	+0.78
Rawalpindi	102.2	75.5	31	..	0.29	—0.59
Lahore	103.1	79.5	45	0.01	0.02	—0.85
Hissar	107.4	83.1	49	0.10	0.14	—0.88
Ambala	109.6	83.4	49	0.07	0.07	—1.04
Delhi	105.0	85.6	60	—	1.38	+0.50
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	109.7	85.0	50	0.30	10.6	+0.14
Mainpuri	109.2	87.0	43	..	0.19	—0.49
Jhansi	106.6	81.1	63	0.24	0.74	—0.88
Cawnpore	105.0	89.5	57	..	0	—1.34
Allahabad	98.8	88.7	57	..	0.07	—1.47
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	114.1	85.2	41	—	1.00	+0.91
Karachi	95.2	85.7	82	..	0	—0.32
Ajmer	99.2	82.8	65	..	3.52	+2.49
Jaipur	102.8	82.2	51	..	6.21	+5.18
Kotah	104.2	87.2	59	..	0.47	—0.89
Mount Abu	..	—	50	..	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.8	80.2	95	—	4.65	+3.79
Dwarka	..	..	..	—	..	..
Veraval	85.6	82.3	82	—	..	—
Rajkot	99.2	78.9	77	—	9.72	+7.32
Bhavnagar Para.	97.6	81.4	78	—	..	..
Surat	92.2	81.6	87	—	9.21	+4.59
Ahmedabad	99.9	82.0	75	—	3.60	+0.56
Deesa	96.5	80.1	81	—	3.59	+2.82
Neemuch	95.3	74.0	97	0.93	2.28	+0.54
Indore	93.1	72.9	94	0.81	1.17	—2.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	95.8	76.3	91	0.75	1.20	—2.46
Saugor	99.2	76.0	86	0.14	2.64	—0.14
Hoshangabad	101.5	73.8	96	3.07	3.09	+2.03
Khandwa	99.5	70.0	94	4.74	4.86	+1.71
Akola	93.2	73.1	94	1.79	1.91	—1.48
Amraoti	91.4	73.7	86	1.12	1.17	—3.03
Nagpur	87.9	73.7	82	1.06	2.27	—3.24
Chanda	84.7	76.0	92	0.43	2.30	—2.35
Raipur	86.8	76.3	86	0.38	1.50	—3.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	81.8	82	..	7.26	—4.97
Ratnagiri	86.5	76.3	85	1.05	13.68	—7.93
Marmugoa	84.7	76.4	87	1.10	20.20	—3.18
Karwar	81.8	75.0	83	2.90	23.60	—4.61
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.2	71.9	86	1.10	1.57	—1.90
Ahmednagar	90.4	72.3	86	0.09	1.89	—2.36
Poona	82.8	74.4	83	0.09	4.30	+0.51
Sholapur	93.4	73.2	86	0.66	1.14	—2.50
Bijapur	85.7	72.5	92	0.20	3.83	+0.89
Belgaum	79.5	69.1	95	0.06	5.28	—0.57
Aurangabad	92.3	73.1	89	0.46	0.59	—3.50
Nizamabad (Indr).	83.0	72.0	90	0.37	4.63	—0.87
Hyderabad	95.9	73.4	84	1.15	1.37	—1.97
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	86.6	75.7	80	0.46	38.07	+10.14
Calicut	82.6	75.7	95	1.50	32.86	+6.73
Cochin	80.7	74.7	85	0.56	33.11	+12.13
Colombo	84.4	74.1	87	1.38	11.17	+4.35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	76.7	91	0.20	1.88	—1.38
Bellary	91.1	75.7	63	0.02	0.35	—1.14
Cuddapah	96.4	76.6	62	0.09	3.26	+1.21
Madras	96.4	83.9	58	..	0.08	—1.25
Bangalore	86.9	76.4	85	..	2.11	—0.32
Coimbatore	88.2	70.3	75	0.11	1.22	—0.15
Trichinopoly	96.8	79.4	61	..	0.48	—0.49
Negapatam	96.8	81.5	73	..	0	—0.82

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	Nil
" " to Continent	..	Nil
Futures at New York July	..	37.50+5
" " Oct.	..	34.90+36
" " Jan.	..	32.90+42
Spot Cotton at New York	..	38.25 Unchgd
" " Orleans	..	40.75 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans July	..	37.78+30
" " Oct.	..	34.72+38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15
Demand Bills	..	3.97.00
Silver Commercial Bars	..	99½
United States Mined Reused	..	89
Do Do Foreign	..	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	32,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	..	13,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	..	19,000
Week's Exports to Japan	..	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	..	958,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	..	960,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 446 for Fully Good Broach July-August and declined to Rs. 444, remaining at about this price for some time. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 443 The easiness of the market was owing to good rain reported in the Berars and Central Provinces, due to a storm from the Bay of Bengal. The bazaar closed at Rs. 442. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 442, advanced to Rs. 451, and closed at Rs. 449½.

There is a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	449½
Fully Good Behgal	July	226
Fine Oomras	July	278
Good Southerns	June	498
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	463

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 21ST JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	225
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	443
Fine M.G. Omras	July	276

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	255	235	210	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	255	235	210	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	325	295	265	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	400	375	325	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	370	345	295	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	492	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The folowing are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th June 1920.

Cotton	8,676	bales.
Wheat	18,770	Cwts.
Linseed	4,245	"
Rape, etc.	3,808	"
Gingellyseed	166	"
Poppyseed	1,306	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	254	"
Rice	308	"
Myrabollams	446	"
Cottonseed	3,730	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	10,482	"
Juwar	1,586	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	"
Bajree	1,274	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 21st 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rali. Delivery. Ra	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62	0	0	9	2	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	8	14	0
" Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	8	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0	12	2	0
" " Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	2	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	0	0	16	10	0
" Thin	15	8	0	15	15	0
Teeliseed. White 85-15	94	0	0	19	10	0
" Gajar 75-25	88	0	0	18	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	17	0	0
" Black	70	0	0	14	8	0
Poppyseed, White	17	8	0	18	8	0
Groundnuts	90	0	0	18	4	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	8	0
Barley	42	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed	57	0	0	11	12	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	16	9	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9	7	6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10
Bank Demand	1/10 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1/11 1/2
Fcs Demand	[illegible]
American Dollars	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]
Shanghai	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]
Singapore	134½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 21.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8.

EXCHANGE

T T on London, 1/10.
D D on London, 1/10-1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/11¼.
D D on Paris, Francs 430.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Francs 505.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145 N.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 130 N.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.96½.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 50.
London Silver Spot D, 50-5/8.
London Silver Forward D, 50-5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1926-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 80.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was dull with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Bombay Cotton 1260, Bombay Dyeing 3355, Bradbury 725 N, Century 1060, Central India 4550, Colaba Land 2695, Coorla 2600, Crescent 620, Currimbhoy 1097/8, David 1325, Fazulbhoy 1645, Finlay 1075, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore-Malwa 560, Kastoorchand 2100, Kohinoor 3580, Luxmi Cotton 3290, New Great 915, Pearls 1205, Phoenix 950 N, Shapurji 350, Simplex 765, Swan 1065, Swadeshi 4550, Vishnu Cotton 1600 xd, Alcock 885, Bombay-Burma 820, Bombay-Burma N I 305 pr, Bt. Burmah Petrol 23, Bombay Tramway 1122/8, Bombay Steam 450, Bundi Cement 47/8, Katni ord 290, Katni def 1500, New India Insurance 22/8 pr, Port Canning 740, Shivrajpur 85, Tata ord 150, Tata def 915, Tata Hydro 1130, Tata Oil 380, Scindia Steam 6 pr, Tata Bank 47/8.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The great problem which confronts the cotton market is that of supply. Will the world's supply of cotton be equal to the demand? is the question. Under the present conditions there is little hope that it will. The cost of raising the cotton crop is very great. The new crop has been said to be the most expensive ever attempted. It will not adequately pay the cotton grower to increase his acreage very much. But, on the other hand, the demand has been growing and insistent. The outside trades too require cotton. The International Cotton Congress expressed the "pious hope "that the British and other Governments concerned would actively promote the development of plantations." But whether the British and other Governments concerned in the matter will be able to do so is rather doubtful.

They have got other and more immediate problems just now. It will be very much in the interests of the consumers of cotton if the Governments, especially the British Government will see their way to help the increase of the cotton growing area. Or will the cost of raising the cotton crop decrease? The cost of raising it may to a small extent be lessened when the normal economic conditions are again attained. Seeds and fertilisers may more easily and with less cost be obtained. But the decrease will not be appreciable as there is very little chance of labour again becoming cheap. Thus there is every prospect of the prices being high and it is difficult to foresee and permanent decline in the price of cotton, though temporary reactions are possible and in fact, are to be expected in view of the high level now attained.

FOREIGN.—Fluctuations have occurred in the American and Liverpool markets in consequence of improvement in weather, resulting in a decline of about 50 points in spot cotton and about 70 points in distant positions. The cotton crop in Texas is said to show signs of improvement, but perfect weather will be absolutely necessary for any material improvement; but in the extreme South there is a danger to the cotton crop by Boll weevil. In Egypt the crop is said to be better.

LOCAL.—The local market during the earlier part of the week remained easy in sympathy with the lower American news, but subsequently on improvement in Exchange which in the earlier part of the week was quoted at two shillings for the rupee and is now quoted at 1s. 9d., and owing to the absence of the usual rains the local market assumed a steadier tone and the price of F. G. M. G. Broach which on the 14th instant was quoted at Rs. 437 rose to Rs. 458 on the 17th giving an average of Rs. 447, as compared to Rs. 442 the average of the last week and Rs. 432, the average of the week previous. The conditions in Japan have not yet improved. The Japanese shippers were sellers during the earlier part of this week; but seeing the altered state of affairs they began to cover their previous July Oomra sales and instead sold September delivery contracts. This operation resulted in narrowing the difference between September and July positions. September position which stood at a premium of Rs. 10 to 12 narrowed down to Re. 1. This gave encouragement to the local bull operators, who by their exertions in forcing up the prices showed an improvement of nearly Rs. 25 in July Oomra position. The demand for ready cotton is on a fair scale and there is a general improvement of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per candy. But the upward movement of prices is checked by the heavy stocks. Taking all these things into consideration it seems that the worst is over and the prices hereafter will rule steady and therefore it seems advisable to cover open sales taking advantage of every drop in prices. It also seems preferable to dispose of ready holdings taking advantage of every rise in the market, as the present heavy stock will continue to be a great hindrance to the upward movement of prices But under the present circumstances I cannot advise Broach sales as the demand for staple cotton continues systematically; and the local mills and a few of the exporters are regular buyers of these descriptions of cotton and very little of the tenderable Broach cotton.

The arrivals in Bombay during the week amount to 43177 bales while the total arrivals from 1st September 1919 amount to 30,66,128 bales as against 20,81,052 bales for the same period last year.

Ready quotations:—

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are the following:

Sind-American Rs. 425/525.
Broach Rs. 330/360.
Berar Rs. 340/380.
Moglai Rs. 230/300.
Bengal Rs. 200/245.
Khandesh Rs. 170/200.

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

"The piece-goods market during the week remained weak with poor demand. The steady fall in the Exchange has introduced quite an unexpected bearish factor in this trade and buyers are afraid to operating further. But the case is just the reverse in the local made piece-goods as during the earlier part of the week transactions amounting to about 25,000 packages have taken place at about Re. 1/14/0 per lb. This new business is probably the result of the drop in exchange and the crisis in Japan.

"VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Modern Review" of the month of June has an interesting article from the en of Mr. C. F. Andrews. In this article, Mr. Andrews has put forward the view, that those Indian labourers of South Africa who wish to return to India should be given every opportunity to do so. Mr. Andrews believes that the South African Union Government would offer a bonus to each adult in addition to the free passage. The proposal is an important one and its importance has grown all the more in view of the fact that the South African Commission has issued provisional report urging the Government to organise voluntary Indian repatriation.

We shall wait and treat with utmost caution the suggestion made by the interim Report of the Commission but there is no reason why we should not consider carefully Mr. Andrews' suggestion as it stands.

Mr. Andrews' argument can be summed up thus:—

The Indian labourers in Natal, after the expiry of indenture period, have been sinking into a submerged condition. They have become physically and intellectually depressed. Many of these labourers are anxious to return to India. In these circumstances, our duty is to help them to come back to their Motherland, so that they may make a new start here.

This proposal may be judged from two different points of view,—the humanitarian and the political. Evidently Mr. Andrews takes the former, while there are others who take th latter. As an example of those who take the latter view, I may refer to the opinion of the "Indian Social Reformer." The "Reformer" has put forward the following points against the voluntary repatriation of Indian labourers:—

I. The distinction between voluntary and compulsory repatriation is illusory and if is decided to repatriate the Indian labourers in Natal this difference will become a paper difference only.

II. If we agree to the proposal we shall have similar proposals from every British Colony where Indians have made their way.

III. The acceptance of the proposal means the acceptance of defeat.

The "Reformer" comes to the conclusion, that the right thing to do at this time is to improve the efficiency of Indian labourers in Natal. So the whole issue comes to the following point:—Can the condition of Indian labourers in Natal be improved or not? If it cannot be improved, then will it be just or good to keep those unfortunate Indian labourers in Natal, simply for political reasons?

If, after taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is proved that the lot of Indian labourers can be improved to a satisfactory degree, then the question of repatriation will lose its importance. In that case our duty will be to make the greatest effort to improve the efficiency of the Indian labourers there. But if Mr. Andrews is to be believed—and I can see no reason why he should not be—the condition of these labourers has become incorrigibly bad. A very disappointing feature of the situation is that these labourers cannot hope to get any appreciable help from their wealthier countrymen in their amelioration.

I confess I cannot understand the argument of the "Reformer" that there will be no distinction between voluntary and compulsory repatriation. Certainly the two things are as distinct as possible. Compulsory repatriation of Indian labourers in South Africa is quite unthinkable; we can never agree to it and we must fight it to the bitter end. Mr. Andrews has emphasised this fact in his statement before the South African Commission. He writes, "If the Union Government decides to grant (free passage and money), then it should be made unmistably clear that such a grant and payment of money would be entirely separated both in principle and practice from any idea of compulsory repatriation. The latter would be most deeply resented by the Indian people."

Mr. Andrews would urge the Indian Government to institute an office at Bombay to look after the interest of those who voluntarily return to India. It is our duty to take every precaution that the principle of voluntary repatriation is not violated in the least degree. We can understand that the motive of the South African Government in helping those Indians who wish to return, will be quite different from those of ours; but so long as our own aim is perfectly pure and humane, there is no reason why we should refuse their help if it is offered. It will relieve the complicated situation to some extent and will be a great relief to the Indian labourers.

As regards the second argument of the 'Reformer,' it is quite possible that we may have similar proposals from other colonies in future, but we shall judge these proposals not on the ground of their similarity, but on their own merit.

Take the case of Indian labourers in Fiji. Great injustice has been done to them by the Fiji Government; they have been deprived of the aid and advice of their leaders, and thus they have become so desperate that thousands have applied to be sent back to India. Now here the case is quite different. When things settle down in Fiji, there is every possibility that those who remain in the island will have much better prospects before them than those who return at this time. The fact that the Indian labourers in Fiji had the courage to strike, clearly shows they have still got the stamina in them to improve. Moreover, the Europeans in Fiji cannot do without the Indian labourers. But the position in South Africa is quite different. So while we should encourage those Indians to remain in Fiji, who wish, at the present crisis, to return on account of their depression of heart, we should welcome the voluntary return of Natal labourers, who have made no real improvement after the expiry of indenture, but have on the contrary gone deeper down.

The third argument put forward by the "Reformer" is that the acceptance of the proposal will be the acceptance of defeat. But there is no queseion here of defeat and victory. The question is "Will the Indian labourers of South Africa benefit by the relief or not? Is it a sound proposal from the point of view of the labourers themselves?" If it is sound from their point of view then no idea of political expediency should come in our way to help them.

There it one more interesting point. Mr. Andrews writes "We have still our duty to perform towards those whom we allowed to go out and to become submerged under the indenture system. The *prayaschitta* has yet to be performed." The "Reformer" has taken exception to this sentiment. It writes that the *prayaschita* should be performed by the British Government alone and not by the Indians. While agreeing that the British Government is responsible for the origin of the Indenture slavery, I must say that as regards its continuance for 87 years the Indian people are to be blamed as well as the Indian Government. As it may be urged that Indians did not know enough about the indenture system before 1909, I would take the period from 1914 to 1919.

What did the Indian people do even after startling disclosures had been made about the dirty system of recruiting coolies and the horrible condition of these coolies in their indenture period?

It is a fact that there were not more than half a dozen people in the whole of our country, who made up their minds to follow out and expose the disgraceful tactics of the *Arkatis*. There were as many as 40 coolie depots in the United Provinces alone —Muttura, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Gonda had 3 depots each, Basti having 5, Fyzabad 7 and Cawnpore 8. The recruiters were all Indians from the highest caste to the lowest The houses in which they locked up their victims were rented to them by respectable Indians, even after knowing the full facts about the whole matter. I know of many Indian emigrants being outcasted after their return from the colonies, where they were sent quite involuntarily; but I have never heard of a single *arkati* being outcasted on account of his dirty business. On the contrary very often these very *arkatis* were considered all the more respectable, in their respective communities, on account of their wealth. Those persons who did some work for the abolition of indenture slavery were discouraged more by the attitude of their countrymen than by that of the Government. The case of Pandit Tota Ram of Firozabad, who exposed the *arkatis* more than any Indian, is in point. It was with very great difficulty that he could get a hearing at the Madras Congress in 1914. How he was discouraged by his countrymen is a long and painful story. Not a single educated Indian has gone unofficially to Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Surinam to investigate the condition of Indian coolies residing there. Not a single Indian leader took up the cause of the indentured slaves in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Surinam. No resolution was passed for them and Pandit Tota Ram, who asked some of the leaders at the Delhi Congress to pass a resolution, was told that it was not necessary! I am quite sure if Mr. Andrews had not gone to Fiji twice we should have been as careless about Fiji also as we have been regarding the other four colonies.

But even about Fiji we have not been as careful as we ought to be. In Fiji the Indians have been charged with "Open rebellion" 300 have been arrested, 150 were sent to imprisonmtnt, and inhuman treatment was accorded to them in the jail, and their leaders have been deported. Has even a telegram of sympathy been sent to Fiji by any representative association in India or even by any leaders of public opinion? Could not the Special Congress Committee at Benares devote a few minutes to this question?

We have indeed our own *prayaschitta* to make as well as the Indian Government and one way in which we can do this is by looking after the Indian labourers and giving them brotherly welcome on their return from Natal.—Yours, etc.

EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

ULTIMATE ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Weekly African Standard" Nairobi, dated 21st December, 1918, certain resolutions were published to secure the support of the British Colonists' Associations, a part of the last resolution ran as follows:—

. . . . that the population of this country, *i.e. B.E.A.* (Italics mine) *shall be composed* of British subjects of European origin, of East African Arabs and the indigenous native peoples and by restricting immigration and by denying Indians any form of franchise, in order that this stronghold of European Colonisation in Central Africa may take her stand beside her sister colonies in their policy of ultimate Asiatic exclusion.

A year and a half after the above resolutions were nearly unanimously passed by the Associations we are having this new scheme of Repatriation.

The grounds on which this measure is adopted are well-known and formidable; but what the people of India claim is the betterment of the conditions if they be unsatisfactory and not repatriation. We believe that we have the right to live on a footing of equality in British colonies with the other settlers, and we hold this right so sacred that repatriation does not appeal to our hearts.

Then, again, repatriation will weaken our strength in B.E. Africa. It needs no explanation from me that numbers and numbers alone have counted in the struggle in B.E.A. and they will play the same important part in the struggle hereafter.

Sir, do you not think that repatriation may in the end prove to be the elementary step towards ultimate exclusion of Indians? But it will then be too late either to repent or regret.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. ATRE.

Girgaum, June 13.

DECCAN LIBERALS

THEIR ELECTION PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of the Deccan Liberal Party held in Poona on the 5th and 6th instant, the following programme was adopted:—

As a distinct entity with a name of its own amongst political parties, the Liberal Party is comparatively recent. Its ideals principles and methods of work, however, are inherited in continuous succession from the days of the foundation of th Indian National Congress. In fact, the character of the Congress and the modes of its thought and public activity are now maintained intact only by the Liberal Party, the Congress organisation itself having been captured recently by force of numbers by a new unrestrained school of political ideals and methods What is stable and of constructive value in Indian politics is the contribution of the Liberal Party. The ideal of Dominion autonomy for India with status as equal partner in the Empire was first enunciated by the Liberals of a few years ago, and their successors have not allowed themselves at any time to swerve from it while others who have appropriated the name of the Congress and its machinery are only recent converts from extravagant ideals like that of absolute independence. Constitutional agitation, not long ago ridiculed as mendicancy by the party now in possession, received its full interpretation during the long term of years at the hands of the Liberal Party The sententious description of the only fruitful policy in India, co-operation wherever necessary, palmed off on an ignorant public as their own by the so-called Nationalist Party was first framed in words by a politician of the Liberal school and has since been enunciated as the creed of the Liberal Party by Mr. Banerjea, the President of the first all-India Moderate Conference, Bombay, and repeated time and again by prominent leaders of that Party. A rounded development of freedom based on the extinctio of the disabilities from which sections of the people have suffered, whether women, or the depressd classes, or the labouring professions, the practical embodiment of the ideas of social equality and justice in our institutions, the moral and economic uplift of Indians as a nation no less than their political elevation have been the constant aims of a whole generation of statesmen and politicians represented to-day by the Liberal Party, and they are justly proud of the spread amongst all classes of certain of these democratic ideals and the success, never quite satisfying but steady and substantial, which has continually attended their efforts.

2. In the preceding year in accordance with its antecedents the Liberal Party undertook in the face of bitter calumny and opposition a mission of constructive political work, and it was mainly the support of its leaders which enabled the Secretary of State and other friends of India in England to obtain the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1919 The deputation representing the Indian National Congress, whatever their inner motives, figured in England as uncompromising critics and opponents of the Bill, spoke and wrote occasionally as though they wished its rejection and in its last stage declared that it would cause so profound a disappointment to the people India that words could hardly describe it. In its effect, their attitude was scarcely distinguishable from that of Lord Sydenham and his followers. The Liberal Party has no compunction in claiming that of the political parties in India it contributed by far the most to bring about the political reforms now on the eve of inauguration. It is true they are not altogether satisfactory, and the Liberal Party case has always been that the Government of India Act might well have been ampler, to judge by the fitness and capacit of Indians but the reforms are now embodied in statute, and the part of statesmanship is to recognise that they constitute a substantial step in the direction of responsible government and that in their proper working Indians will find fair scope for their political aptitude, and abundant opportunity for improving their conditions in all respects and a sure guarantee of future advance. It is not true, as our critics, allege, that we are pledged to co-operate with Government under all conditions and in all cases. In response to the terms of His Majesty's Proclamation we promised that so far as we are concerned there should be co-operation between officials and non-officials, between Europeans and Indians. This, however, is no departure from our traditional policy but a reaffirmation of it. Whenever we consider that Government are in the wrong we will not shrink from criticism or opposition, as the case may require. What we repudiate is opposition for its own sake as a deliberate policy of national advance. The Party will try to make the new councils and an instrument of public good in various spheres. Agitation within necessary limits, in the new legislatures and outside, there will be as occasion requires. It is the ordinary form which organised effort takes in every community when it is at all intense, and the Liberal Party cannot afford to renounce it and will not renounce it at all, but it is the deliberate conviction of the Party that under the Act the effective means of ensuring further constitutional advance is the successful operation of the reforms now secured.

ABSOLUTE EQUALITY ABROAD.

3. The Liberal Party will endeavour to promote the rights of Indians abroad and at home. Abroad, the aim will be to obtain absolute equality with all British subjects of His Majesty, no abatement of this claim being tolerated or passed over in any Dominion, Colony, or Dependency of the Empire. The Party is fully prepared to advocate reciprocity legislation whenever necessary. At home, no time will be lost in pressing for the repeal of all repressive legislation like the Press Act, the Rowlatt Act, etc. A rapid Indianisation of the services, and the admission of our countrymen in sufficient numbers to the commissioned ranks of the Army, the Navy and the Air-Force will receive constant attention. The Party will likewise seek to abolish all instances in Indian legislatures and administration of inequality between the races, while by pressing for the due punishment of official misdeeds as in the Punjab recently and by unremitting vigilance in guarding elementary rights of citizens like freedom of speech, writing, public meeting, religious worship, etc., the Party will uphold to the extent of its influence the status of Indians as citizens of a free and self-governing State.

RETRENCHMENT.

4. The Party will resist extravagance in the administration of national funds and press for careful examination of the present scale of civil and military expenditure with a view to such retrenchment as may be possible. Influence will be brought to bear on the Government of India to regulate its fiscal tariff so as to promote Indian industries and manufactures, thus investing the fiscal autonomy indicated in the Joint Select Committee's Report with reality. According to the policy of the Liberal Party, railways and irrigation works should be expanded not for the purpose of subserving the ends and operations of foreign exploiters, but with the object of promoting indigenous industries and the prevention and mitigation of famine. The amelioration of the lot of third class passengers will receive particular attention at the hands of the Party. Indian currency, exchange and banking, the Party will seek to organise on a sound footing and with an eye solely to India's best interests.

5. Education of all kinds and grades lies at the root of the country's progress. The general policy of the Party may be summarised as follows: free and compulsory elementary education, both of boys and girls, in rural as well as in urban areas; amendment of the present Compulsory Education Act so as to make its adoption obligatory on all municipalities and local boards at an early date; adequate State assistance for this purpose; technical industrial and agricultural education should be spread widely, the ideal to be a high school with a vocational, side for each taluka, a college and an industrial school for each district; and a well equipped technological institute for each division; more Universities to be started; promotion of the use of vernaculars as media of instruction in high schools.

ELEVATION OF MASSES.

6. In the opinion of this Party, the very greatest importance should be attached to the elevation of the masses. It will use every possible means to secure opportunities, of improvement to all those communities, classes and castes that are backward is education and general culture. Special scholarships and other facilities will be provided for the children of these classes. The self-consciousness of these classes will be roused so that they may be encouraged to work for their own organisation and social and political uplift. It will be the constant endeavour of the Liberal Party to remove the badge of social inferiority of certain of these communities and place them on a level of social equality with the more fortunate sections of the country. The distressing and disgraceful condition of the depressed classes is best remedied by the spread of education, and the Liberal Party will endeavour by its means to raise them to the status of equal and respectable citizens. Attempts will also be made to obtain better representation for the depressed classes than the presnt rules allow in the local council through nomination, if election be found impracticable.

7. The Liberal Party is of the clear opinion that legislation is a proper and legitimate remedy for social evils. The social laws and usages which impede progress have to be modified, and laws, which will be permissive whenever that form is appropriate, must be enacted allowing intercaste marriages, placing charitable and religious endowments on a sound and secure basis, giving women property and other rights on a footing of equality with men and assuring the same status to men of all castes and creeds irrespective of birth. Also the Party will use its influence to get women admitted to the franchise on the same terms as men, as soon as the question comes up before the new legislature. The Party will also aim at giving a useful turn to private and public charity and treating the beggar problem on up-to-date principles. All hereditary village vatans will have to be commuted, and salaried village officers will have to be appointed wherever hereditary service is rendered to-day. With regard to the evil of drink, total prohibition will be the ideal of the Party to be reached as early as may be practicable, and immediate permission for the exercise of local option will be urged, and other experiments in temperance reform in promising directions like public management of liquor shops will also be favoured by the Liberal Party.

8. The earnest attention of the Liberal Party will be devoted in the future as it has been in the past to the amelioration of the working classes and rayats. Measures will be set on foot to safeguard the rights of tenancy in inam and khoti villages. With the rapid expansion of industries, housing and other conditions in industrial centres are becoming intolerable. In all these directions improvement will be sought by the Liberal Party through legislation and otherwise. The Party feels that while industrial development is a desirable thing, it ought not to be purchased at the cost of bad liquor conditions. Capitalism in its modern sinister forms will be discouraged; Labour will be organised and educated; and unremitting efforts will be made to make the relations between Labour and Capital harmonious on a basis of justice. Attempts will be made to put an end to forced labour, for example, *veth* and *bigar*. The benefits of co-operation will be brought within the reach of labourers, and co-operative credit societies and stores will be started for their advantages and their relief from indebtedness. The cultivators will be induced and enabled to improve agriculture by the application of cheap and sufficient capital and the use of improved processes and implements. An educative campaign will be carried on among these masses of the people so that they may be stirred out of their lethargy and ignorance into a sense of their duties and rights.

9. The redress of the several grievances from which the public has been long suffering, both in rural and urban areas, will be undertaken by the Liberal Party It will plead for the improvement of the means of communication which are very defective in certain parts of the presidency at the present moment. Railways, metalled roads and bridges are badly required in several tracts. Pure water supply and drainage, and other means of village sanitation are wanting and there is a sad deficiency in dispensaries and hospitals And these must be provided early in the interest of public health. Village panchayats endowed with judicial and other functions have to be established, and the separation of judicial and executive functions has to be secured. Grievances relating to forests and grazing lands will be attended, to, consistently with the improvement of that valuable State property.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

10. The public services will claim a great deal of attention of the Party. It will try to introduce the principle of open competition in the method of filling up these services, while at the same time making due safeguards for the proper representation of various communities and classes in grades below the highest. The salaries even in the lowest ranks should also be raised so that no man engaged in serving the public should receive less than a living wage.

11. The Liberal Party will of course make the fullest use of the more or less complete freedom which in the new order of things is to be accorded to all our self-governing bodies. The Governments of the provinces are already taking the necessary measures, but we should be on the watch to see that they are fully adequate and efficient, and, what is more important than such measures, the devising of a satisfactory scheme of local finance. Nothing less than a complete redistribution of resources between the provincial and local heads will answer the purpose. It is a task full of technical difficulties, and the Liberal Party will pay the most unremitting attention to it, because it realises that a mere expansion of powers would be a delusion and a snare if unaccompanied by the provision of equal resources.

12. Now all these reforms will require, money, and even when all retrenchment and economy are practised, as they must be practised, by the Government resort to additional taxation will become necessary. In the first place, the Liberal Party will try to secure for the provincial Government adequate and growing sources of revenue in the redistribution of resources which is going to be effected between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. It will support the claim that has been made before the Meston Committee that half, if not the whole, of the income-tax revenue should be provincialised in this presidency. Secondly, if fresh or additional taxation has to be resorted to the taxes should be so devised that they will fall chiefly upon the wealthy classes who are able to bear the burden.

13. This description of the Liberal Party's aims and methods is not meant to be an exhaustive statement of the activities to which its members will devote themselves in the new order. It must be taken to be illustrative of the policy and lines of work by which they will be generally guided. It would be futile to frame a precise and binding programme when everything is refashioning, as it were the new council, the wishes of the electorates or the nature of the problems that may press for immediate treatment. —"The Servant of India."

The new building of the Parsis' Rest House at Indore was opened on Friday last.

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THE FRENCH SHYLOCKS.

OBJECTION TO ANY REDUCTION OF GERMAN INDEMNITY.

The inter-Parliamentary group of Senators and deputies representing the constituencies of the devastated regions in mail week, met in the Senate building.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the Franco-British pourparlers now proceeding cannot weaken the criticisms nor allay the fears of the group and reaffirming its resolution of last Thursday, which was to the following effect:—

"That the group of representatives of the devastated regions, considering that the arrangement contemplated by the British and French Governments would in reality only be a reduction of the German debt, demand the integral execution of the Treaty of Versailles as approved by Parliament, which alone has the right to modify it."—Reuter.

An Exchange telegram says the meeting in the Senate building was attended by MM. Poincare, Klotz, Loucheur, and several other prominent Parliamentarians.—"The Manchester Guardian."

NEW INDIA Writes:

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CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASE.

TEMPORARY USE OF TOWN HALL FOR COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, presiding when the Commissioner's letter informing the Municipality that a new foot over-bridge at Grand Road Station was going to be erected to the south of the present one was recorded. The Commissioner's proposals for increasing the water supply of the city were referred for report to the Water Supply Committee: the report to be submitted within three months.

The Corporation then considered the question of the use of the Town Hall for the holding of the Council meetings, and after a great deal of discussion it was decided to raise no objection to its use by Government for a year, provided it was made available for public purposes during that period. Mr. Mody's amendment asking Government to abandon the idea of its use was rejected by a majority. In the course of the discussion it came out that once the Town Hall was used for the Council meetings it could not be tused for public meetings, owing to the erection of partitions, etc.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner informing them that the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway had sanctioned the construction of an additional foot over-bridge at the Grant Road Station, which would be placed to the south of the foot-bridge, and that the work would be completed as soon as the necessary steel work was secured.

On the motion of Dr. R. T. Nariman the letter was recorded and the Commissioner was asked to convey the thanks of the Corporation to the Agent. He said the question had been agitated in the Corporation since a long time, but to no avail. The lesson they had learnt from this was that they should never give up agitation.

NEW WATER SUPPLY.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the Commissioner's proposals for increasing the water supply of the city were referred to the Water Supply Committee. The financial liabilities would come to about four crores of rupees. It was stated by the Commissioner that:—

The amount would be distributed approximately as follows:—

1st year	..... Rs.	50 lakhs.
2nd year	..... Rs.	75 lakhs.
3rd year	..... Rs.	75 lakhs.
4th year	..... Rs.	100 lakhs.
5th year	..... Rs.	100 lakhs.

From the time water works were introduced in the city to the present day there has never been any difficulty in recovering an adequate revenue to pay interest and sinking fund charges. Our existing revenue from Water Works has doubled within the last 15 years and is now some 31 3/4 lakhs of rupees per annum. The demand for water is far in excess of the supply and with the developments now pending in Bombay and its neighbourhood must increase enormously. To finance new borrowings to the extent of 4 crores of rupees we should require almost to double our income from water but I am of opinion that there will not be least difficulty in doing so.

I do not think that we need have any anxiety as to the capacity of our sewers to deal with the increased supply. The Corporation is now awaiting proposals from Mr. Watson for the remodelling of our drainage system and whether the scheme now under consideration or some other scheme is adopted there is no doubt that extensive additions to our sewers will be necessary in the early future and that they will be designed on a sufficiently liberal scale to cope with the increased water supply.

I have therefore the honour to make the following recommendations to the Corporation:—

(1) that the proposal for an immediate increase of our water supply from Tansa be approved.

(2) that the adoption of the gravitation system by means of pipes for the whole distance from Tansa to Ghatkoper be also approved.

(3) that the gravitation system should be designed so as to bring in the whole available remaining supply of Tansa i.e. 50 millions gallons per day.

(4) that the method adopted should be, subject to further expert advise, that suggested by the Hydraulic Engineer i.e. a double pipe line of 63" diameter in either steel or reinforced concrete or in the alternative a single steel main of 84" diameter.

(5) that tenders for the construction of such a pipe line in steel or in rinforced concrete should be invited by advertisements in India, Europe, Australia and America, and at the same time alternative tenders be invited for the construction of a single steel main both of 63" and 84" diameter, the contracts in each case to be completed within 3 years of the order to begin work.

(6) that the Corporation approve of tenders being invited immediately for the raising of the Tansa dam by 7 feet.

(7) that the Corporation should request the Standing Committee to approve under Section 91 (1) of my making an application to Government for the acquisition of the land necessary for the pipe line.

The report was to be submitted within the next three months.

TOWN HALL FOR COUNCIL.

The special meeting of the Corporation was then held to discuss the question of the use of the Town Hall by the Government for holding Legislative Council meetings, under the new Act. A requisition had been sent by four members of the Standing Committee to the President for the purpose. At the previous meetings strong speeches had been made against the intended use of the Town Hall.

Dr. Sukhia raised a preliminary objection that the four members had no power to call for a special meeting. The President had to take the sense of the meeting whether a meeting should be called.

Mr. H. P. Mody said Dr. Sukhia's legal disquisition was quite irrelevant; but if the President was afraid of Dr. Sukhia's going to the High Court then he might take the vote.

The President ruled Dr. Sukhia out of order.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—That the Government be informed that the Corporation disapprove if proposed use of the Town Hall for the purpose of the Council Hall, as it constitutes a serious encroachment on the rights of the people and they urge the Government to abandon the idea

DISAPPROVAL

He said the Government has come forward with the proposals, without consulting the public, for utilising the Town Hall, and these proposals only came before the public officially during the last few days, whereas it was the talk of the town for the last few months. He did not think there were any differences of opinion as regards the use of the Town Hall. It had great traditions and the public had a right to the use of it, which right could not be parted away by the Government in any way they thought fit. The Government were likely to make use of the Town Hall for at least ten years and they had no business to make use of it for one hour. The Corporation had not been consulted and it was not for the Corporation to tell the Government what other buildings were available, but if they were asked they would be pleased to point them out to Government. The Government knew that they would require a bigger Council Hall and they had time enough to put up a temporary structure for its opening by the Prince of Wales; but when the Government found themselves in a hopeless predicament they came out with the proposal of the Town Hall. There were plenty of open spaces in the city where the Government could have most suitably located the Council Hall, if they had taken up the work in hand in time. One place was just opposite the Gateway of India, opposite the Yacht Club. It was also near the Taj Mahal Hotel and it was a very convenient place. Then there was the Museum and the open space in front of it. There were many other places where the Government could build a suitable building for the Council Hall. But the Corporation were primarily concerned with the disapproving of the use of the Town Hall, and they were not concerned with suggesting other sites because the Government had not consulted them.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna supporting said they must oppose the use of the Town Hall whether it was for a short period or long period. The location of the Council Hall was troubling not only the Government of Bombay, but also the Government of Bengal. The building of the Council Hall on the Oval was abandoned in deference to public opinion; the Government had the intention of using the Town Hall for the last two months or so and with their experience of the Oval they should have consulted the public. The speaker then quoted the Bombay correspondent of "The Capital" regarding the intentions of the Government about the Town Hall, and referred to the remarks of the Governor at the last Council meeting. It was the intention of the Government to have a permanent Council Hall on the new reclamation, but that would take some four or five years, and Sir George Lloyd had then remarked in his speech that it was not possible for the Council to carry on business in the Town Hall. Mr. Sethna then referred to the Museum site which he thought was suitable for the purpose.

SEVEN PROPOSALS.

He then laid before the Corporation seven proposals which he thought would meet the purpose the Government had in view. They were as follows:—

1. Utilize the wing on the 1st floor of the Secretariat now occupied by the Accountant-General's Department. If the dividing wall is removed there will be available a room equal in size to the present Council room and the adjoining Committee room in the other wing. This room will be about 75 feet by 40 feet or about the same size as the Centre bay in the Town Hall and it will quite suffice for the enlarged Council. The other rooms in that wing might be used for reading rooms, retiring rooms, etc. The Accountant-General's Department be removed to another building or in a temporary structure to be erected in the Secretariat compound.

2. A temporary structure in the compound of the Prince of Wales' Museum.

3. A temporary structure on the vacant land adjoining Yacht Club Chambers at Apollo Bunder.

4. On the site known as the Mews next to the Telephone Building and behind the Chaplain's bungalow. This site belongs to Government and the P. W. D. materials stored there could easily be removed elsewhere.

5. A temporary structure on the plot between the Sailors' Home and the Apollo Bunder.

6. Acquire Sailors' Home which it is proposed to remove near the Docks. Until a new location is fixed for the Sailors' Home the Port Trust might be requested to loan their building in Nicol Road used at present for the Alexandra Hostel for a temporary Sailors' Home.

7. Acquire the Indo-British Institution in Hornby Road who would like to move out if Government paid them a certain sum of money.

The last two proposals are in respect of buildings which with some alterations may suit for a permanent habitation for the new Council. The Indo-British Institution has spare ground on which more Government buildings could be put up.

said that he was in complete agreement with the previous speakers as regards the Council Hall. He thought the site of the Indo-British school was the most suitable for their purpose. Another suggestion he made was the use of the refreshment room at the Government House which was about twice the size of the Municipal Hall, and even if the Council were located there for years together no one would object to it.

Dr. D. B. Master said even if the Town Hall were used by the Government it could still be used by the public for their meetings. He, however, wanted more information on the subject before proceeding further with it.

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL RULED OUT.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta asked them not to be influenced by the last letter the Government in the matter. The Government had appointed a committee on they were considering the matter, and some of the suggestions made by Mr. Sethna were already before the Committee. But the question was to have a building in time for its opening by the Prince of Wales. The Town Hall would not be available for the use of the public once it was used for the Council as they were going to put up partitions, etc. He wanted to tell this to them plainly. The Government had tried the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and it was ruled out. The new Cowasji Jehangir Hall had bad accoustic properties and there was also the noise. The hall of the Prince of Wales' Museum had still to be tried by the Committee. The Committee were anxious that the Town Hall should not be used if the Museum were available. He suggested the postponement of the discussion until the Committee's decision was made available, but in the absence of any more suitable building he thought the Town Hall should be used. In the absence of a more suitable building the Corporation might say that the Town Hall might be used for one year. He accordingly moved an amendment: That with regard to the communication of Government for the use of the Town Hall, the Corporation desire to state in the absence of a more suitable place being found that they have no objection to the use of the Town Hall for a year.

"CO-OPERATION."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconding the amendment said when the Corporation and the public protested against the erection of the Council Hall on the Oval the Governor set them an example of co-operation by giving up the project, which showed respect for public opinion and which was commendable. It, therefore, behoved them to show a similar spirit of co-operation by meeting the Government half-way and allowing them the temporary use of the Town Hall as indicated in the above amendment. They must consider the proposal as practical and business men in a reasonable spirit and recognise the peculiar difficulty of the Government in finding a suitable site, instead of taking up a hostile attitude. They should meet Government in a spirit of helpful co-operation, so long as Government had no intention of encroaching upon public rights. If the Government had any idea of encroaching upon their rights by using the Town Hall for a number of years, then it would have been their duty to protest. But the Government had no such designs.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the Town Hall was the property of the Government as nearly three-fourths of the cost had been contributed by them and only one-fourth came out of the pockets of the public.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla thought the proposition was premature and unnecessary, as the Government had given no definite decision in the matter.

Dr. M. C. Javle objected to the use of the Town Hall even for a day. When the public had contributed even a single pie they were vitally interested in its use. The Corporation should simply protest against the use of the Town Hall, as it was not their business to make suggestions to Government, as the latter had their own advisers.

Dr. Sukhia said the Chief Secretary had written that the Town Hall would be available to the public, although Mr. Mehta had contradicted it.

The President said at the last meeting of the Committee it was decided that the Town Hall could not be available to the public.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that Mr. Mehta should alter his amendment by adding the words "in the absence of a more suitable place being found", but it was not agreed to. Dr. Sukhia then moved: That the Government be informed that the Corporation view with apprehension the possibility of the Government using the Town Hall for a period of 8 to 10 years, but they shall have no objection to Government utilising it temporarily during the holding of the sessions for a year.

Mr. B. S. Dhondy seconded.

CONDITIONAL USE.

At Mr. Mirza's suggestion Mr. Mehta altered his amendment to the effect that with reference to their proposal Government be informed that the Corporation did not desire to raise any objection to the use of the Town Hall temporarily for one year only, if a more suitable building is not found, and that the Town Hall would be made available to the public when the Council was not sitting.

At this stage, closure was applied and Mr. Mody was allowed to reply to the debate.

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

Mr. Mody still adhered to his statement that they were not called upon to make suggestions. As custodians of public interest the Corporation should protest against the use of the Town Hall by the Government. When Government were encroaching upon their rights, it was their duty to protest against that encroachment. In this instance he told the Corporation of an incident that took place at the time of the Press Act. It was a most stringent measure and the members of the Council yielded to the Government request for urgency and they did not raise their voices in protest, and Mr. Gokhale was also won over. When Mr. Gokhale came down to Bombay and went to Sir Pherozeshah's chamber, the latter spoke very strongly against Mr. Gokhale's attitude. Sir Pherozeshah asked him why he supported the Government, and the latter told him that the Government placed before them hundreds of extracts from the papers and they could not help supporting. Sir Pherozeshah asked Mr. Gokhale whether he had asked Government as to the reason of the newspapers writing in that manner against them, and whether they had consulted the public before taking any objectionable measures.

DR. MASTER'S FAITH.

Continuing, said Mr. Mody it was not for the public to suggest any alternative remedies. In the case of the Rowlatt Act the same thing had happened. He thought Dr. Master had a touching faith in Government. But did he know that once Government took up an attitude and came to a conclusion nothing could move them. The Government objected to move a couple of departments from the Secretariat, but they had no objection to disallow the use of the Town Hall for a period of ten years. It was asked, what right had the Corporation to protest against the use of the Town Hall? What right, asked Mr. Mody, had the Corporation to protest against the use of the Oval? But they had objected. Even now they were not able to move the Government, and did they think that Government would move out of the Town Hall once they went there? The Government could very well use the Senate Hall for the purpose. It would take months to alter the Town Hall once it was used for a Council Hall.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to vote and was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SEAFARERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Goan Seafarers continued till yesterday and the number of the strikers was increased by the addition of the 5 crews belonging to the s. s. Kalyan and the s.s. Himalaya which vessels were berthed in the harbour yesterday and the day before, respectively. In the morning about 800, strikers collected in front of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union to know if any settlement was arrived at between the Union and the employers and on knowing that there was nothing of the kind they dispersed. The strikers expect that the majority of the Goan Seamen, now afloat, will join them as soon as their respective boats arrive in Bombay.

The main question of dispute seems to be that most of the Goan Seafarers' for a long time had been under the organization of an institute entitled the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club. But of late, owing to some misunderstanding between the office-bearers of the aforesaid Club and the members thereof, a large section of the members discarded that Club and started a new institution named, the Portuguese Seafarers' Union. And shortly after the initiation of this Union, its Secretary made a representation to the shipping broker asking him to recognise the Portuguese Seafarers' Union as the representative institute of the Goan Seamen and to that representation the shipping broker wrote the following reply on the 22nd of May, 1920:—

Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

To

The Secretary,

Portuguese Seafarers' Union.

Sir,

For reasons which I have explained to your pleaders and representatives it has become necessary for me to supply crew to the s.s. "Narkunda" on the old plan. In future, all orders will be booked through your Union. Your representatives have assured me that they will be punctual in the execution of these orders. It is on the faith of these assurances that I have decided to change a system, which has served me well for so many years.

Yours truly,

M. R. CHICHGAR,

Sh. Broker,

P. & O. Co.

But notwithstanding this letter, the shipping broker recently, it is alleged, employed some men for the crews on board a few ships through the old institution, the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club and hence this trouble. The shipping broker, however, does not seem to have refused to recognize the Portuguese Seafarers' Union. What is understood from the interview with several members of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union is that the shipping broker recognises both the Portuguese Seafarers' Union and the Goan Portuguese Seamen's Club as the two representative institutions of the Goan crews.

Further, it transpires that the men do not seem to have any grievance against the P. and O. Company who are the real employers. They object only to the shipping-broker's change of arrangement and they look upon the shipping broker alone, to be their direct employer who supplies men to the P. and O. Company, under some contract.

GOAN SEAFARING MEN ON STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club directly interested in the employment of the Saloon crew of the P. & O. Company, to contradict some of the statements that appeared in your Sunday's edition under the above sensational heading. What according to it appears to be a huge strike of the Goan seamen is in reality the unaccountable conduct of a few men who in pique, because they were unable to obtain the monopoly of supplying the saloon crew of the P. and O. Company have decided to "downtools." The number of such discontents is a very small one and it is an idle bombast of theirs to warn intending passengers of any likely inconveniences they may suffer owing to this so-called strike. There can be no question at all of inconvenience to anybody, since the P. and O. look to the Shipping Broker to man their steamers, and it is open for the latter to go to any Club for his supplies, and failing Bombay, there is Calcutta and other places in India. My Committee has no concern with the so-called agreement entered by the Shipping Broker. Whether it has legal force or not and is one which binds him down to it, is a question they do not consider themselves competent to discuss at present. But they fail to understand how such an agreement was possible in view of the facts that the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club has faithfully helped him for the last 16 years both during the strenuous times of war and in peace days, and that it has a membership of over half of the whole P. and O. Saloon Crew population. One of the reasons for going on strike is declared to have been the inability of the members of the Union to work peacefully with the members of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club. It is strange this discovery has been made so late as for over 16 years these men through all sorts of weather during the perilous days of war and the calmer ones of peace have worked shoulder to shoulder. And since this discovery has been made only now after the Portuguese Seafarers' Union has sprung up, one may be pardoned for concluding that this variance has been engineered by the so-called leaders of the Union. Since the Union was started, they have manned only a few steamers and none of the members of the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club have signed on them if members of the only one party is on board, it is not understood how it is possible for the members of the Union to find the new employees who are also supposed to be members of the same Union are not agreeable co-workers.

The Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club was established in 1905 with the object of supplying men as saloon crew to the P. and O. Company, and of helping the families of deceased members. It is managed by a Board of Directors which consists of three independent gentlemen and the accounts are audited by a gentleman who knows his business and has no connection with the seagoing men. It has a membership of over 3,500 men; its funds amount to over Rs. 25,000 and the amount paid to the families of deceased members exceeds Rs. 15,000. The account books are open for inspection by members and the false and malicious allegations spread by some people of defalcation, etc., are a tissue of falsehoods. During the anxious and trying days of the war, it not only manned all the P. and O. Steamers as usual but also rendered assistance to Government by supplying men for Government vessels. And this at a time when there was no little panic owing to casualities due to enemy action and when this panic was aggravated by the cowardly action of some of these "soi distant" leaders.—Yours, etc.,

M. CRUS.

Secretary,

Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club.

Bombay, June 21.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A WRESTLER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTTED.

Ananda Kesu and three others

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr .C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. In this case orignally eight accused were tried for murder. Out of those four were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. Two were sentenced to death and the remaining were sentenced to transportation for life.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

One Tatya Bali and Patilbuwa Bali were brothers, separate in estate, but living in the same village of Malwadgaon. They owned separate shares in the same garden land adjoining the village. There were disputes between them at times. The deceased Dasarath was the son-in-law of Tatya, and Tatya being an old man and his son having died Dasarath managed his estate. This brought him into conflict with Patilbuwa, who was a man of considerable personal force. Dasarath was a strong man and a wrestler. It was also rumoured that he had an intrigue with Vithi, his mother-in-law, and this is said to have caused special anger to Patilbuwa and to other members of the family. The case for the prosecution that certain partners of Patilbuwa, and enemies of Dasarath conspired together to murder him and did murder him by strangulation in Tatya's garden on the night of the March 15. Dasarath had gone to the garden as usual, but did not return. Tatya inquired of him next morning and was told by accused Hanmant that he had gone to buy a mare. Tatya made inquiries at several villages, but no trace of the deceased could be found. A petition was presented to the police. The Sub-Inspector Ganesh Soleh came to the village. It was the case for the prosecution that the inquiry he made was wholly inadequate and that he was biassed and probably corrupt. He had retired on August 2nd, 1919. In his report the cause of death was stated to be probably suicide. According to the approver, Patilbuwa went to Newasa shortly after the body was found and returned saying that he had bribed both sub-inspector and doctor. The body was handed over to Police Constable Bapu and was buried by him. This ended the first police inquiry. Tatya was not to be defeated. He presented a petition to the District Magistrate in which a fairly complete account of the murder was given. It complained of the negligence of the sub-inspector and it suggested further search of the well. The District Magistrate ordered to make fresh inquiries. The result of that was the present prosecution.

The defence of the first accused Ananda was that he knew nothing of the murder. He was at Undirgaon. Evidence given against him was false. The defence of accused Gopala was that the confession made by him was not true. He was not in his senses. He did not know why witnesses were giving false evidence against him. The other accused stated that they knew nothing of murder. Evidence given against them was false.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed:—"There can be no doubt that this is a case of murder. Everything points to it. Ananda adduced no evidence to prove that he was at Undirgaon. The confession of Gopala was to a great extent self-exculpatory and represented him as coerced by the others and taking no active part. I consider that evidence fully establishes his connection with the murder. Accused Ananda and Gopala were ringleaders and took a prominent part in the murder. The allegation of an intrigue between Dasarath and Vithi is not proved and I can find no extenuation in their case such as would justify the infliction of the lesser penalty."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments acquitted the first accused Ananda as there was no sufficient evidence to bring home the charge against him. With regard to the second accused Gopala, their Lordships reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. The sentences of other two accused were confirmed.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

BANK PEON'S LAPSE.

THEFT OF BEARER CHEQUES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Becha Aita, a peon in the Bank of India, was charged with theft of two bearer-cheques, one for Rs. 300 and the other for Rs. 25,009.

It appears that on the 8th and 9th of April last, two bearer-cheques were stolen from the Bank. The matter was reported to the police. Subsequently the accused who was a peon in the Bank, showed his superiors a telegram from his native place, saying that his mother was ill, and later on, he received a letter which showed that everybody at home was all right.

Samboo Pappoo, the Jamadar of the Bank, saw both the telegram and the letter and suspected some mistery in the matter. He taxed the accused who made a statement and pointed out his bed where Samboo found Rs. 2,050. Accused was then made over to the police who recovered Rs. 275. from five persons.

The accused admitted having stolen and cashed the cheques. He prayed for mercy. His Worship convicted him and ordered him to be sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for a period of two years.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THURDAY, June 24.

Bombay Natural History Society—"At Home" of members and friends at the Society's Room at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

DEATHS.

GINWALLA.—Hormusji Jamsedji Ginwalla, Opium and Abkari Contractor of Ahmedabad at the residence of his brother, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, at Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, at the age of 52, on the night of the 17th instant.

DHARGALKAR.—Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar, L. M. S., medical practioner, at his residence at Santa Cruz, at the age of 65 on Sunday morning, June 20th.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 19th instant was 397½.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Saturday the 19th, June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay was 78 on Sunday as against 128 on the corresponding day of last year and 101 in the year before last one attack from cholera, one attack from plague and 1 death from influenza were reported.

BAND AT R B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell: at 6-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd June 1920.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A special general meeting of the Bombay branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road:—(1) To elect Delegates for the 3rd Students' Convention (2) and to consider the municipal scheme of voluntary medical relief.

Volunteers who have expressed their willingness to work, should attend without fail, so that their wishes regarding the area of work, etc., may be consulted. The meeting if adjourned for want of quorum, will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW

On Saturday evening the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Godawaribai, a married woman, aged about 25 years. The deceased was living with her husband, Girjashunker Bhugwanji, a Commission agent on the fourth floor of a house in Bazar Gate Street. On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock she was throwing down refuse of the house through a window when she fell down in a gutter. She was observed falling by another woman who raised an alarm in consequence of which people came out and took her out of the gutter. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died shortly after.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a probably accidental fall.

INFANT THROTTLED TO DEATH.

On Saturday about 7 a.m. the Police Constable No. 59D, while doing duty at Club Road found a dead male child, about two weeks old, wrapped in three pieces of cloth. He took it to the Police Station and thence to the Morgue where Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon held a post mortem examination on the body and found that the child was well nourished and there were finger nail marks and bruising on front part of its neck and signs of asphyxiation in lungs and heart. In his opinion the cause of death was asphyxiation by throttling.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by asphyxiation by throttling, but there was no evidence to show by whom it was done.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute had invited competitive essays from the Zend and Pehlavi students of either sex who passed their matriculation examination and first year course examination for "The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama Prize" of the value of Rs. 50 on the following subjects:—

"Haoma as described in the 9th Chapter of the Yasna in relation to the characteristics of Yazata as apparent in other parts of the Avesta."

One Essay was received but as it was not up to the mark, the prize will not be awarded.

TWO SEAMEN SENTENCED.

Edward Harrison and Owen Garttends, two English seamen, were charged by Inspector Klein before Mr. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court with the theft of a kit containing wearing apparel and to let materials of the total value of Rs. 248-15-9 belonging to one Victor Harry, another seaman.

It appears that the complainant who was a stoker was residing at the Sailors' Home and occupied aportion of the verandah. The two accused occupied a room there. On the 15th instant the complainant went out at 10 p.m. and returned after midnight and found that his kit had disappeared from where he had kept it. He reported the matter in the morning to Mr. Arthur Edward, a petty officer in the Home. Inquiries were made when a portion of the kit was found between the beds of the two accused and the remainder in the kit bag of the first accused.

The first accused said he did not bring the complainant's kit into his room. He did not know as to how it came in his kit bag.

The second said he was so drunk that he did not know what happened.

Both the accused were convicted on evidence and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

After 6 years' absence from his aged father, Mir Alinawazkhan heir-apparent to H. H. Lt.-Col. Sir Mir Imambuxkhan of Khairpur State arrived at Rohri on the night of the 14th *en route* to Karachi, where he will meet the Commissioner of Sind, and return to Khairpur after a day. The young Mir, was enthusiastically welcomed by his subjects.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 22, 1920.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

The Government of India cannot be complimented on the arguments put forward in the Finance Department communique which they issued yesterday regarding the sale of Reverse councils. They learnedly talk of not dissociating the solution of the question from the policy adopted in regard to gold, but this is all mere camouflage as it is evident that the stress of circumstances has compelled them to depart from the absurd policy hitherto followed of fixing the Reverse Bills rate according to the New York cross rate. The rate is hereafter to be 1-11 19/32, which is much below the parity of the New York rate, and the adoption of this rate is tantamount to the admission that the policy hitherto followed of selling Reverse Bills at the parity of the cross rate was wrong. We welcome even this tardy admission that the policy heretofore followed was mistaken. We welcome this sign of a return to sanity in currency matters though the Government have taken four months to see their mistake, and it has cost the country eighty million rupees even on the basis of 2/ valuation for our sterling securities. Who will pay this loss? Another indication of a return to sanity is the removal of the restrictions on the import of gold. This step has been urged upon the Government by many important commercial bodies, both European and Indian, and its adoption will place our currency position on natural foundations. But why should the Government insist on the continuance of the restrictions on the export of silver? What good purpose does it serve? Evidently the advisers of the Government do not yet understand their much-belauded gold exchange standard system. For, if they did, they would have removed the restriction on the export of silver without any further delay. They admit that the present weakness of exchange was due to lack of support from the *export* market. They should, therefore, have understood that it was the *export* side of our trade that needed strengthening not the import side: and that India should be helped to export (sell) whatever commodities it had to sell *including silver*.

Again, Government seem to have only now awakened to the existence of illicit imports of sovereigns—and of dollars. They, therefore, declare that after 12th of July next they will not accept sovereign as the equivalent of Rs. 15. We shall be glad to know how many millions of sovereigns have been tendered to Government at Rs. 15; it could not have been a large amount. We are favoured with the further intimation that a Bill prescribing the new ratio of Rs. 10 to the sovereign is to be introduced into the Legislative Council next September. We sincerely hope and trust every Indian member will consider it his duty to fight it tooth and nail. Perhaps the protest will not be of much avail. The public are aware of the ruthless manner in which the Rowlatt Bill was forced through. The Government may similarly force this Bill through. But that, we trust, will not deter Indian members from showing unmistakably that India is resolved to undo the wrong that Government now contemplate as soon as it is in its power to do so. For the proposed change of India's standard unit is the greatest wrong the Government can inflict on this country. It will cut at the income of two hundred millions of the masses of this country and unless the mischief is arrested in time it will reduce them to pauperism, if not to the position of serfs. We earnestly appeal to the leaders of the country to wake up to the importance of this question before it is too late. The agricultural population is the backbone of this country and the measure means ruin first to them and then, through them, inevitably to the country in general, as it is on the prosperity of the agricultural population that the prosperity of our trade and industry ultimately depends.

As for the Government they evidently do not yet seem to have been sufficiently warned by the result of past follies and by the loss of the enormous sum of eight crores, a sum that could have done incalculable good to the country if it had been spent on sanitation or education. We are told that the sales of Reverse Bills are to be continued. Why? Government have already thrown away £36 million at ruinous rates. What good has it done to the country? We challenge the Government to show how their muddling has benefited the country. We shall, of course, be told that the advantage is to accrue in the future—in the 12½ crores of additional saving in the revenues, saving which is not inappropriately described as a "loot" of our producers' hard-earned moneys. But what we challenge the Government to show is the connection between this future benefit and the present dissipation of our sterling resources. Has the sale of Reverse Bills helped to stabilise exchange? Has it not most miserably failed? Has not the policy already cost us eight crores of rupees? Is not this currency lesson already costly enough? Will our Currency office "experts" never learn wisdom? They should by this time have realised the futility of the sales of Reverse Bills. They ought to see that their policy cannot be made effective until our exports revive and bring back the balance of our trade to the right side. Then, and then alone, will Reverse Bills supported by such exports maintain such rates as the Government may deem right. Until then, these sales are nothing less than a most criminal waste of our resources. The country must bestir itself and rise to the reality of the danger involved not only in the present currency policy of the Government but also in the action they propose to take in September—a danger that, besides depriving the people of the fruits of their present prosperity, spells their ultimate economic ruin.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

The "Sunday Express"—a paper controlled by Lord Rothermere and therefore, in close touch both with the War office and the Foreign Office—is responsible for the statement cabled by Reuter to-day that the Army Council has concluded the consideration of the Dyer case and that it has decided to exonerate him. Probably no event in the political annals of this country is likely to cause more consternation and disgust as the cold-blooded significance of this message if it proves to be true. But which of us shall say that he will be surprised or taken unawares, which of us except Montaguan satellites hovering like moths round their unimpeachable god? The exonerations indulged in by the Viceroy were echoed by the Secretary of State and re-echoed by the British Press; and the verdict of the Army Council will be nothing but the finish of a game of make-believe. The Viceroy scolded General Dyer; the Secretary of State shuddered at his inhumanity and the Army Council will have acquitted him of all responsibility. It will only remain to convict the victims of Jallianwalla Bagh of inhumanity in causing such a humane general the trouble to fire at sight, and to bestow upon him a well-merited V. C. for his brave deeds on the battlefields of Amritsar in order to convince the people of India of their folly in not knowing what is good for them.

But let us not forget in our anger the full meaning of the Army Council's verdict. From Counsel's notes taken during the Amritsar Conspiracy trial it appear that Gurbaksh Rai, accused No. 10, proposed a resolution on the fateful day at Jallianwala Bagh in the following terms:

That this meeting, while placing on record its emphatic and unqualified condemnation of the detestable outrages and deeds of violence which occurred as an innevitable consequence of unjust and uncivil action of the Government in shooting loyal and peaceful citizens, expresses its alarm at the likelihood of such action resulting in far-reaching consequence of grave character calculated to cause grave injury to the interest of the British Empire.

And upon this Pandit Mohanlal Nehru has cabled to Mr. Patel to give "wide publicity to the fact, now ascertained beyond doubt and borne out by approver's evidence in Amritsar conspiracy trial, that people, assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, had unanimiously passed resolution condemming mob-outrages of 10th April, just before Dyer arrived and opened fire on them."

It is the exploit of a British General who fired until his cartridge-bands were empty into this crowd assembled to condemn all violence—a crowd which offered no resistance, a crowd which he confesses could have been dispersed without firing a single shot—that the Army Council, if the report is true, washes of all blame and justifies in every particular.

Its verdict places a premium on murder. Is then the life and limb of no Indian safe now from the insane butchering proclivities of any subaltern? Nor is this all. The faith and confidence of no Indian can be commanded any longer in our future dealings with those whose attitude is that of the members of the Army Council. And now the question arises if General Dyer is not to blame, if the Viceroy commands Mr. Montagu's perfect confidence, if Sir Michael O'Dwyer is a great and successful statesman, which of the persons responsible for the dark deeds committed in the Punjab is to be called to justice; which of them is to bear the burden of the cruel wrongs which we share with outraged Belgium or terrorised Putumayo in the final reckoning when the curtain falls on this tragedy? Let the people of India speak out in unmistakable terms. If this is British justice then we shall have none of it. If this is fair dealing, then we must make the world ring with the horrors of our wrong. We venture to think that this cannot be the end of the Punjab story. When statesmen forget their high calling the people must remain vigilant and defend their rights. When brutality is condoned without blush, the outraged voice of humanity must rise up and drown the blatant pleas of Prussianised Generals.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE IN IRELAND.

The failure of the negotiations between the British and Irish railwaymen's executives and the Government regarding the new situation that has arisen in Ireland and the latter's threat to close the Irish railways in case the railwaymen refuse to handle munitions, and thus to paralyse the whole traffic of Ireland, does not bode good for the pacific settlement of the issue that is now confronting both the Government and Labour in that unhappy island. Mr. Lloyd George talks of the Government's readiness "to do everything to avoid provocation" but if the threat to close the railways is not provocation it is difficult to understand what constitutes provocation. That the Ministers, in the absurd position they have created for themselves regarding the Irish question, do not know what they talk about, is to be seen further in the amazing claim of Mr. Bonar Law that "there was no coercion of opinion in Ireland, only coercion of crime!" But what Coalition Minister has ever acknowledged that there is any "opinion" in Ireland, which is apart from, and not, crime,—as crime is understood at Dublin Castle and Whitehall? The Premier must evidently have been talking with the tongue in his cheek when he spoke of "the democratic Government in Ireland." The war was fought, we have been told by President Wilson, to make the world safe for democracy. If the high-priests of this new democracy are men of the type of Messrs. Lloyd George and Bonar Law, then mankind, perhaps, will have in store for it another war to make the world safe from this democracy.

The arguments the Premier has advanced in refusing the railwaymen's demands are hardly convincing. There is no point at all in the analogy he has drawn between Ireland and the Southern States of America. The Premier would have shown greater regard for history, if for the analogy he had recalled the American secession. The Southern States formed an integral portion of the American confideration and it is not difficult to appreciate Lincoln's anxiety and determination to resist the break-up of the confederation. And what, moreover, were the sentiments that inspired the Southern States? They were mainly the sordid ones of upholding Negro slavery and like evils. On the other hand, the Irish people are struggling for self-determination and self-government on almost the same lines as those followed by the American colonies. The Premier, aware as he must have been of the close analogy between the Irish situation and that which led to the war of secession, chooses—for obvious reasons—to ignore it and proceeds to draw another which is less real and less convincing. The one supreme fact, which no British statesman will dare deny, is that the Irish people have never been reconciled to the Union and have continued to look upon it ever since it was formed, as a forced bond. If Irishmen are bent upon remaining apart from this Union, no weapon save that of force will avail in maintaining the bond. Mr. Lloyd George declares that the Government—by which he can only mean the Coalition Government—would be prepared like Lincoln to face millions of casualties and years of war, for the preservation of the Union—that is to say, for the coercion of the Irish nation into remaining within the fold of the Union against their will! And this from a statesman who had recently declared at Marseilles, "I look upon myself as a champion of the liberties of the world and I view all questions from this standpoint!" Mr. Lloyd George, we are afraid, presumes too much when he hopes that the nation will back his Government for ever in their policy of coercion in Ireland. Both the Labour and Independent Liberal parties have repudiated the present Irish policy and the Trade Union Congress which will meet shortly will also make it clear that the nation is in no mood to countenance any policy of ruthless suppression of Irish aspirations. The only remedy that will avail, in the peculiar circumstances of the Irish case, is conciliation and unless that is forthcoming, we fail to see how there can be any speedy or pacific settlement of the question. The Coalition Ministry has shown itself to be constitutionally incapable of acting in such a conciliatory spirit and hence, unless that Ministry gives place to a genuinely liberal one, there will be no escape for Ireland from the vicious circle of repression and crime and more crime and more repression.

Notes of the Day.

Profession and Practice.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his catechism to the deputation of the League to Abolish War is reported to have remarked that any attempt to force the pace would destroy the League. The Premier might have illustrated the truth better by saying that any attempt to tear off the shroud covering the corpse of the League would destroy all hopes of beguiling the world with the sham. As has been rightly said by a critic, the League was born in injustice and its sponsors, the Lloyd Georges, Curzons, Clemenceaus, Poincares and Orlandos, have raised no opportunity of emasculating and riddling it through and through with their secret understandings. Most people will agree with Mr. Lloyd George—but for different reasons—when he says that the organisation of an international police would prove quite impracticable in the present circumstances. Mr. Balfour in more candid terms asked where such a force would be located. The present code of international morality recognises only the offences of small nations, for the simple reason that the "Big Sticks" constitute the tribunal of justice. Who will undertake to sit on judgment over and punish these "Big Sticks", should it be deemed proper? So long, therefore, the so-called League of Nations, remains a mockery, and exists simply for the aggrandisement of the self-constituted judges, no question of an international police need arise at all. The twenty or thirty and odd wars, which are going on at present, will pursue their natural course till exhaustion overtakes the nations concerned directly and indirectly and humanity, which does not yet appear to have appraised correctly the capacity of statesmen to work for mischief, learns to distrust more deeply secret diplomacy and the public utterences of statesmen in authority.

The German Cabinet.

It is announced from Berlin that Herr Fehrenbach has practically completed his Cabinet with the aid of the Catholic Centre Party, the National People Party and the Democrats. The National People's Party "covers the party of the most wealthy and powerful, industrial Syndicates", as Herr Bernstein puts it, and the complexion of the Government, in the process of formation by Fehrenbach, is, therefore, decidedly reactionary. The balance of parties is likely to prove very unstable with the result that the world may witness new developments in German domestic politics, clashes between the Monarchists and the Independents while the Communist fly the red flag of Bolshevism. The Kaiser, on the one hand, and Lenin, on the other, seem to have replaced the older gods in the hierarchy of German politics.

An Unscrupulous Attack.

Parliamentary henchmen of Sir Michael O'Dwyer sought to impeach the impartiality of the Indian members of the Hunter Committee on the ground that one of them in 1918 had offered to withdraw a statement he had made in the Legislative Council in 1917 alleging that thousands had been imprisoned without trial by Sir M. O'Dwyer. Apart from the question whether the offer to withdraw an incorrect statement does not constitute by itself an additional testimony to the uprightness of the individual making it, the information elicited by a recent question in Parliament goes to show that if at all the worthy Pandit was guilty of an "offence" it was only of a slight and unconscious exaggeration of facts, which could not be easily ascertained, but about the truth of which, as events that had happened there show, could be no doubt whatever. Being asked by Mr. Cape, M.P., as to how many persons were interned during Sir Michael's administration, Mr. Montagu declared on May 13th that the movements of 145 persons had been restricted under the Defence of India Act in the Punjab and that 400 more had been interned in jail and 1,625 restricted to their own villages under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Strictly speaking, therefore, only 400 were actually interned in jail, but if the persons whose movements were "restricted"—and we know what such "restriction" means—are also included among the victims interned, the total number would exceed 2,000. In these circumstances, if there was any exaggeration at all in the Pundit's declaration, it was merely technical. May we ask in this connection whether any one in authority at Lahore or Delhi sought to induce Mr. Thompson, Sir Michael's trusted lieutenant, to withdraw or apologise for the deliberate understatements and other attempts to screen the truth about the carnage at Jallianwalla Bagh?

Finland and Russia.

Sanity is returning to the Border States of Eastern Europe and while Poland wages war, Finland makes peace with Russia. As is well-known Finland broke away from Soviet Russia after the suppression of the Bolshevist regime by the German General Mannerheim, accompanied by the terrible atrocities known as the White Terror. It was known that large numbers of German Baltic Barons, dispossessed of their lands, had fled to Finland to live under the benevolent protection of their countryman, who was acting as an absolute dictator. In those days, intervention in Russia was in the forefront of the Cabinet's programme and in spite of certain manly protests in the House of Commons, "the independence of Finland was recognised", in order that the interventionists might have in that country a potential ally in the hour of need. The whirligig of time brought with it an election last year and Mannerheim was ignominously defeated at the polls. His successor has now made a wise choice in entering into pourparlers with the Soviet Government at Dorpat.

Reform in Burma.

The composition of the "expanded" Legislative Council of Burma, to which the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained, will hardly satisfy Burmese aspirations, though it is given out that the scheme is only an *ad interim* one. However the fact may be camouflaged, it is obvious there is a clear official majority in the Council. It is stated that the Council will consist of 12 officials, 9 representatives of the Burmese population, 3 representatives of the Indian and Chinese communities, 2 representatives of "other interests", 2 "experts" and 2 "elected members." Even if the representatives of "other interests" are included among non-officials, the balance of the official and non-official elements will be in the proportion of 16 against 14, as the two "experts" and two "elected members", who will very probably be Europeans, will be included among the invariably pro-official members. The Burmese themselves, who form the vast majority of the population, will be only 9 in a body of 30. The utter inadequacy of this representation is obvious on the face of it. The Burmese and Indians must continue the fight resolutely to secure the introduction of a truly democratic scheme at the earliest possible occasion.

Hungarian Terror.

An instructive statement appeared recently concerning the activities of the White Guards in Hungary after the collapse of the Bolshevik Government. Wholesale terror, massacre on a large scale, flogging and scarring swept the land under the military dictatorship. There were "26 instances of Radicals who were arrested only to be brutally beaten and forthwith released." One man was arrested because he was reported to be a member of a Trade Union as were certain prominent gentlemen in the Punjab who happened to be members of a certain association. It was enough that they were suspect. Many victims showed their scars as souvenirs. Now it is interesting to remember that the Allies in their virtuous indignation refused to parley with the Hungarian Communist Government on the fictitious plea that they would not "shake hands with murder", but forthwith proceeded to open negotiations with a terrorist Government convicted of the most inhuman brutalities. What is the sequel? The Labour Party sent a delegation consisting of Colonel Wedgwood and three other members to investigate conditions in Hungary. The result of their research has been to convict the present Government, on unimpeachable evidence, of the most frightful crimes. The matter does not rest there. A section of Labour in England has declared a blockade of Hungary while the White Terror lasts and has appealed to Labour in Europe to support its policy. Is the Punjab less important than Hungary?

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting will be held at Madhav Baug, Girgaum, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on "Benares Hindu University." H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior will preside and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

DYER EXONERATED!

DECISION BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Rerd. 12 noon, June 21.

According to the "Sunday Express" the Army Council has concluded the consideration of the Dyer case and has decided to exonerate him.

REGULATIONS UNDER GOVT OF INDIA ACT.

BEING CONSIDERED BY JOINT COMMONS AND LORDS-COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Rerd. 12 noon, June 21.

The joint Commons and Lords Select Committee which is considering the regulations under the Government of India Act for franchise, electorates, legislative procedure etc., is meeting very frequently and it is expected that a report will be made within a few days to allow of the parliamentary approval before the Autumn adjournment. The personnel of the Committee is the same as reported in the Government of India Bill except that Lords Meston and Harris replace Lords Northumberland and Sydenham.

"SECRET OF HINDUISM"

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S LECTURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Rerd. 12 noon, June 21.

Sir Valentine Chirol last night delivered the first lecture in memory of Sir George Birdwood at a meeting of the Society of Arts taking as his subject the "Secret of Hinduism." A distinguished Indian company was present. Sir Valentine Chirol suggested that the British rulers in India had not reckoned enough with the tenacity of the social and religious system to which India owed a great element of her stability. Lord Meston, presiding, said he thought it would be most attractive to watch the keen plastic Brahmin intellect in future gird itsel to meet, and absorb the new theories of modern democracy.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORT OF COAL.

PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

Pretoria.—The South African Government has prohibited the export of coal and foodstuffs except under permit.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

A Paris message states that besides the German indemnity the Boulogne Conference will discuss the disarmament of Germany.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS CONFERENCE.

KING SENDS MESSAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

The King has sent a message to the Scottish Savings Conference at Aberdeen emphasising the value of the movement for encouraging thrift which will increase the independence of the people and materially assist the country to meet the financial burdens which are the inevitable price of victory.

FORMATION OF NEW GERMAN CABINET.

COMPROMISE WITH DEMOCRATS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 21.

Berlin.—Fehrenbach has practically completed his Cabinet which comprises the Centrists, the Democrats and members of the Peoples' Party. The latter have apparently not abandoned their Monarchist principle but they have effected a compromise with the Democrats by which Monarchism is provisionally subordinated.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June, 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 21.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has arrived at decisions on the question of the disarmament of Germany in accordance with the decisions of the Inter-Allied Military Committee which will be communicated to the Heads of the Governments at the Boulogne Conference. It is understood that the decisions provide for a reduction of the German Army to a hundred thousand by July 10th in accordance with the Peace Treaty.

JALLIANWALLA MEETING.

A "PEACEFUL DEMONSTIATION."

"The Independent" writes (June 20th) as follows:—

Every Indian must be proud of the way in which the Jallianwala Bagh crowd behaved immediately before General Dyer appeared on the scene and opened fire. While the officials had absolutely no contrition for the loss of Indian lives through the wanton shooting by the military pickets of the crowd at the bridge on the 10th April, under their orders or with their approval, the people were moved by a very different spirit and openly condemned the mob outrages committed as a reprisal for those murders, as a result of which five European lives were lost. Whatever may be the truth of the trap-theory and the part played by the approver Hansraj in that day's bloody drama, it is no longer possible to doubt or deny that the huge crowd that gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh assembled in no militant or revengeful mood. The absolutely peaceful character of that crowd is proved beyond possibility of doubt by the evidence of Hansraj the approver in the Amritsar conspiracy trial, who said that Gurbaksh Rai accused No. 10 proposed a resolution which is Ex. I. P. H. The printed copy of the brief does not contain the terms of this resolution, but we are able to publish it from counsel's note taken during the trial. It runs as follows:—

That this meeting, while placing on record its emphatic and unqualified condemnation of the detestable outrages and deeds of violence which occurred as an inevitable consequence of unjust and uncivil action of the Government in shooting loyal and peaceful citizens, expresses its alarm at the likelihood of such action resulting in far-reaching consequence of grave character calculated to cause grave injury to the interest of the British Empire.

This resolution shows the difference in the character and culture of the Indian crowd on the one hand and of the Punjab officials who declared that "for every European life one thousand Indians will be sacrificed," and that the Government will take their revenge "for the killing of the English from the people and their children." It is a pity that the story of this resolution, passed at the Jallianwala Bagh meeting, just before the massacre commenced, has not as yet received almost any public notice. We are glad, therefore that Mr. Patel has been instructed by wire by the President of the Congress, to give—

Wide publicity to the fact, now ascertained beyond doubt and borne out by approver's evidence in Amritsar conspiracy trial, that people assembled in Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April had unanimously passed resolution condemnning mob outrages of 10th April, just before Dyer arrived and opened fire on them.

SECRET MEEETING OF ANGLO-FRENCH PREMIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

It is officially announced that M. Miller and will meet Mr. Lloyd George at Hythe prior to the Boulogne Conference. The greatest secrecy is being observed with reference to this change of plan for which no explanation is yet forthcoming.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S OFFENSIVE.

RIGHT AND CENTRE ADVANCING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

Constantinople.—General Wrangel's centre and right are continuing to advance. The left remains stationary resting on the Dneper. A considerable extent of territory has been recaptured with a thousand prisoners.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE AT GENOA.

PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE DORING REJECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 21.

Genoa.—The proposal to appoint the German delegate, Doring, a member of the committee caused an angry scene at the meeting of seamen's delegates yesterday. Sir Havelock Wilson declared that Doring did not represent the seamen as he favoured submarining. The Belgian delegates threatened to leave if Doring was appointed. The proposal was ultimately rejected.

SPA CONFERENCE POSTPONED

OWING TO DIFFICULTIES IN FORMATION OF GERMAN CABINET

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

Paris.—"The Echo" states that owing to the difficulties in connection with the formation of the German Cabinet the Spa Conference has again been postponed, this time until July 10th.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN LONDONDERY.

UNIONISTS AND SINN FEINERS AT ARMS.

PROBABLY HUNDRED KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June, 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 21.

Yesterday evening and in the early hours of the Sunday morning a fighting between the Unionists and the Sinn Feiners occurred in Londondery on an unprecedented scale, bands, armed with revolvers and rifles, firing for hours. Five men are dead. Directly the troops stopped the fighting in one quarter, it recommenced in another. Two shops were burned. The Sinn Feiners drove off the firemen and dragged the fire engine to the Sinn Fein headquarters. The total casualties are estimated at one hundred.

SINN FEIN BOYCOTT OF POLICE.

SCENES IN COUNTY LEITRIM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

In consequence of the Sinn Fein boycott of the police, extraordinary scenes are taking place in County Leitrim. Constables armed with revolvers are raiding foodshops and dairies and commandeering supplies. Sinn Feiners have been completely outwitted by police celerity.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

STATEMENT BY MR. THOMAS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, states that the railwaymen's deputation proposed to Mr. Lloyd George that the Government should cease sending troops and munitions to Ireland and in return the railwaymen would appeal to the Irish people to suppress crime and violence and outrages of all kinds and during the truce the British and Irish Trade Union Congress would meet together after which the Government would confer with the Executive of the two congress with a view to finding a permanent solution to the Irish question. The Government declined to discontinue sending troops and munitions but announced willingness to do everything to avoid provocation. They were prepared to meet any representation from the English and Irish bodies, including the representatives of Sinn Fein but further than that the Government declined to go. Mr. Thomas, added that in the event of further refusal to carry the troops and munitions the Government intended to close the Irish railways which would lead to a most serious situation.

WILFUL MURDER OF SERVANT.

BAWOO GETS FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Rerd. 12 noon, June 21.

Bawoo, who was charged with the wilful murder of his servant has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE IN PUBLIC WORK.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REFUSES TO CANCEL PROHIBITORY CLAUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 21.

Vancouver.—The Government of British Columbia has decided not to agree to the demand of the Canadian Dominion Government for cancellation of the clause in the provincial government's contracts, prohibiting employment of the Japanese in public works or in connection with mining or timber leases. The question has been referred to the provincial Court of Appeal preparatory to appeal to the Privy Council.

CABLE ITEM.

The engagement is announced of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Miss Pearl daughter of the late Major Crake, Riue Brigade "The Westminster Gazette" understands that Lord Milner will receive Ceylon National Congress Deputation early this week.

The steamer Cheybassa has arrived at Plymouth with a first consignment of Indian cattle sent to Brazil since the war. The beasts which number 275 will be reshipped and sent to Riodejaneiro for breeding purposes.

Genoa.—A Commission for Inland Navigation has been appointed. It includes Captain Devines, delegate of the Indian Government.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The Hon. Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of West Khandesh. He was twice elected to the Bombay Council on behalf of the Central Division.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

STORY OF ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.

HOW THE STRIKE WAS REVIVED.

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE.

As I informed you already by wire, the Lahore strike was over on the 10th current. You know all about the troubles we had, the sufferings of the strikers and of the public whose losses and inconvenience were incalculable. Above all Mr. Miller's troubles were enormous. I reproduce below his letter to Mr. Ram Bhuj Datt Chaudri in reply to the latter's of the same day. The letter which Mr. Chaudri wrote to Mr. Miller runs as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Miller.

There is something very urgent to talk to you. I am sending a tanga for you. It is hardly a couple of minutes drive from yours. I want to be alone so will you please come over and oblige."

The following reply was given by Mr. Miller. "After yesterday's long discussion I have consulted my comrades and myself have given my best thoughts to the points, that you pressed upon me. I hereby authorise you to settle the question with the authorities. I have once more perused with you the terms mentioned in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of 29th May, 1920. Please make the following points clear also:—

1. That no striker will be punished.
2. That the Agent will have no objection to any railway employee joining our union.
3. That the question of gratuity and our representation thereupon will be forwarded to the Secretary of State the Right Hon. E. Montagu.

On your getting these terms settled, I undertake to bring the strike to a close and collect them to resume work within a short time. The announcement as to closing the strike will at once be made. Please see that the Agent's undertaking as to the Audit Office is kept good."

Messrs. Chaudri and Puri saw the Agent on the 9th and brought the following terms.

"The Agent of the N. W. Railway having been approached by two public spirited citizens of Lahore, Mr. Ram Bhuj Datt Chawdhri and Mr. M. D. Puri, with a representation that the strike should be ended in order to relieve the public of the great inconvenience, which is being caused in many ways by its prolongation, has consented to renew the terms of his offer of 27th May 1920, with some modifications which came up for consideration during the discussion.

2. The terms of the Government communique issued as a result of the meeting in the Commissioner's Office on the 12th May will naturally stand. Also the terms offered in paras 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Agent's notice of 27th May hold good, and para 1 of that notice will read as follows:—

Revised para "The Agent is prepared to reinstate them on the same pay as they drew before they went on strike, but in view of the fact that some posts vacated by some of the strikers have definitely been filled up by other men, he will in such cases appoint strikers (who return to duty) to similar post, on the same pay and same advantages if he cannot in any particular case put the man back into his original place. This applies to Lahore and to out districts. The Agent will also endeavour to find suitable employment for such few men who have been told by their officers in districts outside Lahore that they cannot be re-employed.

3. It is to be understood that the men must join their work without delay at their several stations, but these terms will not apply to any man who has not rejoined by Monday morning, 14th June, at latest, unless there is some good reason to justify delay. It will be plain from this that there is no intention of punishing strikers. As regards gratuity, the rules are clear, but there is nothing to prevent an appeal being made against the loss of it through the proper channel.

4. The Chief Auditor has agreed to apply the same terms to his staff.

5. The gentlemen named above have explained these terms to the Strikers' Chief Delegates' Committee, who have passed a resolution accepting the above terms, and it is probable that a large number of the strikers will rejoin work to-morrow."

The terms were presented to the Chief Delegates' Committee that very evening and taking into consideration all the difficulties we had a resolution accepting the terms was passed on the morning of 10th.

On the 10th the men resumed duty. By batches people were taken on to their respective offices and shops.

In order to end the strike on the line the Agent agreed to issue 15 Railway passes for the workers of the Association to go out to different places and to get the men in. As soon as the passes were issued the Association workers left Lahore for their destinations. Mr. Miller went to Ludhiana, Mr. Khan to Jullunder and Mr. Kapuria to Multan. There they met very firm and resolute people who told them to return to headquarters refusing to accept the terms. Messrs. Miller and Khan came back to Lahore to consult the Chief Delegates Committee. Here the situation was quite different. Many strikers who had resumed duty were ready to come out but the Chief Delegates Committee was not prepared to give the verdict for another strike. Again the instructions were sent on line to remain firm till a decision could be arrived at.

Fortunately, on the 14th the local secretaries from different stations turned up here. A meeting of the Chief Delegates Committee was held and the terms were explained to them. The whole of the story had to be related and they were convinced that outs was a just and proper action.

On the 15th Rawalpindi resumed work and it was hoped that other stations would follow and by Sunday the 20th we hoped everything would be set right. Unfortunately the allegation is that the authorities in their vain-glory thought that they could now afford to treat the men as they liked. Soon it came to be known that the very seven men whose dismissal was the cause of the first strike were again dismissed by the authorities for refusal to give up their stated jobs. This, the men consider to be a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Railway Administration. Over twenty thousand men are out on strike again which is a curious commentary on the ability of the administration to manage the workers in an essential industry. The public is disgusted with this mismanagement and demands a fair, honorable, immediate settlement.

LATEST CABLES.

OBSERVATIONS ON TURKISH TREATY.

REQUEST FOR TIMELIMIT EXTENTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Paris.—The Grand Vizier has requested the Peace Conference further to extend period granted for the Turkish observations on the draft treaty.

DELEGATION AT VERSAILLES

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Paris.—The Turkish Peace Delegation has arrived at Versailles. A member of the Grand Vizier's entourage stated that the Grand Vizier had decided to sign the treaty.

DETERMINED IRISH RAILWAYMEN.

MR. THOMAS ON NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd 0-45 a.m., June 22.

The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas speaking at Scarborough, said that the Irish railwaymen who interviewed the Premier, had decided that whatever the consequences they would not give way. If Ireland were running with blood next week and the military succeeded in exterminating the railwaymen there would still remain the Irish problem to be solved. He asked the Irish workers to realise the consequences of starting a fight against machine-guns and militarism and said that the trade unionists and the Governmen had national obligations.

WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY

BOYCOTT COMMENCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Vienna.—The boycott of Hungary decided upon by the International Trades Union Conference at Amsterdam owing to the White Terror in Hungary begins at midnight. It is reported from Budapest that Hungary is preparing to take strong reprisals against Austria. Two hundred waggons each of wheat and maize sent to Austria from Jugoslavia and also large quantity of petroleum from Rumania for which Austria has paid fifty-two million crowns are held up in Hungary owing to the Austrians detaining twenty waggons of sugar consigned to Hungary.

GERMAN DELEGATE AT SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. H. WILSON'S PROTEST.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Genoa.—At the Iinternational Seamen's Conference, Mr. Havelock Wilson declared that he could not allow German delegate, Doring, to participate unless he expressed regret for the German submarinism and obtained an official assurance from the German Government that the sufferers from it would be indemnified. Mr. Wilson's attitude is strongly supported by the seamen's delegates from other countries, especially by those from France, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

FRANCE AND THE COLONIES.

NEED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Bordeaux.—Sarraut, Minister for the Colonies, in a speech here, announced that he was introducing a Bill to secure a State grant of four milliards of francs to improve the communications between the Colonies and the Mother Country. He declared that the expenditure of a milliard of francs for that purpose would enable France to secure all her needs from her Colonies.

RECENT ANTI-BRITISH OUTBREAKS.

DUE TO INCITEMENT AND BRIBERY

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

It is authoritatively announced that the recent anti-British outbreaks on Tigris and Euphrates are due to incitement and bribery by the Arab officials. This is confirmed by the arrest of the brother of the former Governor of Oeirezzor who was captured while superintending the destruction of the railway. He was found to be in possession of money intended for bribes. Other Turkish emissaries are likewise suspected.

MARTIAL LAW.

THE ARGUMENT OF NECESSITY.

(BY A YOUNG INDIAN.)

Somewhere Milton says that necessity is no justification for a deed, but a mere excuse and he calls it the plea of tyrants; and rightly so, for necessity may justify anything. All the Prussian atrocities can be justified on that plea. Moreover the word has more than one sense. So we may regard with suspecion, if not entirely reject, an argument of necessity brought forward as a justification of a deed. The Hunter Committee majority seek to defend the introduction of the Martial Law by attempting to show that the situation necessitated such an action on the part of the authorities.

True Justification.

What could they mean by this "necessity"? Certainly, not of the physical or mechanical kind. It would be a false analogy to suggest that the Martial Law Regime was the outcome of the situation as the resultant movement of a body placed under certain conditions is the outcome of the forces working upon it. Such mechanical effects need no justification; they are neither right nor wrong, they simply *are*. No voluntary or purposive action can be said to be necessary in the above sense. Such acts may be regarded as teleologically necessary, or necessary for an end. The "necessity" in the present case is of the latter kind. These acts are not justified because of their "necessity." If it were so all voluntary acts would be justified. If we want to justify them we must show the end they embody to be "in accordance with accepted principles." Hence it is the nature of the end expressed through such an act that constitutes its justification and not its necessity.

What is "End?"

But a care should be taken about the meaning attached to the concept "end." The end is said to "embodied" in the act. By end is not meant some object for achievement external to the act, or, in a series of acts, to the "process of its realization." "The end is not the final stage which succeeds or supplants its predecessors. It is not something that can exist, or can be understood by itself. It is the meaning or the spirit of the whole, distilled, as it were, into each individual scene or passage." "The idea of purpose, as we meet it in experience, appears to imply (1) desire for a non-existent state of affairs, (2) the conception of a plan for bringing the desired state of affairs into existence by selection of appropriate means, (3) the act of will proper, which realizes or carries out this plan." The end is thus organically connected with the means, and of the three the last is the most important *aspect* for the end is known through the deed. This end thus known to us is to be shown not to violate any of the accepted principles if the action is to be justified. It may happen that we have an end in view and the act of its realization points to quite a different end, that we mean one thing and do another. And if the end as revealed in the act violates some law or principle, our original good purpose cannot be advanced as a justification for our deed. It amounts to a mere good intention; however sincere we may have been about our good intention it is of no avail. We can judge of an action only by what it is; conduct is the only test of character. How can we show that a good intention did exist? If mere good intentions justified acts, anything might be justified by it as by necessity. We must not forget the saying "Hell is paved with good intentions." In such cases we may save our character by admitting our mistake in not being careful about the means adopted to realize our intentions, by sincerely regretting for the mistake and by being more careful about our means in the future. But still the act itself is not justified. It stands condemned and we are still held responsible for our mistake, and we must accept that responsibility.

The Test.

We have seen, then, that neither necessity nor sincere good intentions can justify an act. It is the end as manifested in the act that can justify. We must, therefore, turn to the working of the Martial Law and see if it can stand the test of accepted principles, which, in the present case, have been briefly described by the Secretary of State:—"The principle, which has consistently governed the policy of His Majesty's Government in directing the methods to be employed, when military action in support of the civil authority is required, may be broadly stated as using the *minimum* force necessary"; and "there are certain standards of conduct which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect, and which His Majesty's Government are determined to uphold." If we wish, therefore, to justify the step taken by the authorities, we must show that the end revealed in the *administration* of the Martial Law was merely checking the rioters, with the use of minimum force and in a spirit of defence, from doing harm to life and property, to re-establish order, but not by any means whatever. Merely to say that Martial Law was necessary means no more than that the situation required the use of military force. This is not sufficient to justify the act, for it does not enable us to judge, for example, whether the force actually used was the minimum necessary. We must hence go to Martial Law in practice and inquire into the nature of the end. The nature of that end is to be found in the measures adopted during the Martial Law regime and hence in the working of the Martial Law Tribunals, in public floggings, bombing from aeroplanes, use of armoured trains, and crawling order and other fancy punishments, in the acts of "General Dyer, Colonels Johnson and O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Captain Doveton and other shining lights of the day" and in their estimation of their own conduct. The measures adopted then were unjust, cruel and oppressive. "The Administration was marred", says the Secre-

(Continued on Page 8.)

KHILAFAT AND SIND.

OFFICIAL ENTERFERENCE.

COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 21.

For a long time particularly after the Peace Celebrations the Kazi of Hyderabad had been following an anti-Khilafat policy. The Hyderabad Khilafat Committee had therefore been making preparations to have separate Id prayers and refuse to say prayers after the Kazi and elect a new Kazi in this place. The old Kazi and this party found favour with local officials. The old Kazi said the Id prayers at the Idgah but the Khilafat Committee not wishing to give any excuse to officials to interfere organised their prayers outside Shah Makai, but on the 16th the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee received the following letter marked "immediate" from the District Magistrate who had one hour's previous discussion with the Secretary on the same lines:—

To

Shaikh Abdul Majid,
Secretary, Khilafat Committee,
Hyderabad,

Sir,

A notice of a proposed meeting to be held outside Shah Makhai has been issued and brought to my notice. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Hala has reported that the proposed meeting if held at the place indicated will cause a breach of the peace and a public disturbance. Evidence has been recorded on oath proving that Kazi Ibrahim Shah and later his brother have exercised the right of reading prayers outside Shah Mal[illegible] for about 28 years. Where there is apprehension of a breach of the peace it has been ruled that it is not legal to take action under the Criminal Procedure Code against a party who is in the possession of a right because some one else proposes to interfere with that right and that the proper course in such a case is to bind down the other party. It will be, therefore, necessary, for the District Magistrate to take action against the promoters of the proposed meeting to which the notice relates. Unless the Khilafat Committee select another place where no existing right exists interference with which might cause a disturbance, this action will be apart from any general orders passed by the District Magistrate under Sections 42, 43, 44 and 48 of the Bombay District Police Act. If the Khilafat Committee by 8-30 a.m. on the 17th instant agree to issue a fresh notice appointing another place which is unobjectionable the District Magistrate will be glad to meet their wishes.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) W. W. SMART.

PROTEST.

The Khilafat Committee met from 11 to 3 in the night to discuss this letter several among the members insisting on retaining the old arrangements as to the place of prayers stating that they did not care if arrested or fired upon. After all saner counsel prevailed and the following reply was sent to District Magistrate:—

Sir,

In reply to your letter of June 1920 without date received by me in the afternoon of the 16th instant I have been asked by the Hyderabad Khilafat Committee to lodge on its behalf a most emphatic protest against the contents of your letter which clearly indicates that the local official authorities at Hyderabad are bent upon needlessly interfering with peaceful exercise of their unrestricted and unchallenged rights in regard to the performance of their religious duties viz., id prayers. My committee wishes to intimate to you in as clear and unambiguous terms as possible the great responsibilities the local officials are undertaking by their wounding the religious susceptibilities of the Mussalmans, particularly at this time when to the knowledge of the officials Mussalmin hearts are deeply lacerated at the breach of the solemn pledges by the representatives of the British Government resulting in the destruction of the Khilafat and the fatal crippling of Islamic power. The great majority of the Mussalmans of Hyderabad wish to assert their so far undisputed right to decline to say their Id prayers after Kazi Ibrahim Shah who has in their eyes forfeited his right to Imamship by reason of his having denied openly the existence of the Khilafat. The Khilafat Committee have undertaken to arrange for the offering of Id prayers after a new Kazi and thus deposing Kazi Ibrahim Shah an action which is perfectly within their religious rights.

COMMITTEE'S RIGHT.

The Committee had every right to arrange the prayers even at the very Idgah where Kazi Ebrahim Shah is to say the prayers. For it is perfectly open to any section of Mussalmans to come and offer their prayers at the Idgah and no one whether a Mussalman or an official has any right to prevent this. The Idgah is not the private property of Kazi Ebrahim Shah. It is a public place of worship of all Mussalmans but the Khilafat Committee waived this right temporarily and deliberately. The Khilafat Committee and the large number of its supporters have from the outset been following peaceful methods doing their level best to avoid the remotest likelihood to give to the opposite party any chance to bring forward the plausible excuse of danger of disturbance of peace and thus giving to officials the wished for opportunity to interfere.

The Khilafat Committee proved its anxiety and capacity to organize peaceful demonstrations on the occasion of the second Khilafat day the 19th March, inspite of the unfounded fears of the officials and the District Magistrate acknowledged this in his letter to the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, a day or two thereafter, remarking on the peaceful character of the demonstration. Inspite of this fact and well aware of the changed attitude of officials the Khilafat Committee was determined to afford to the officials not even a plausible excuse to interfere for if the C. I. D. Officers have been doing their duty in reporting the public feelings correctly the Mussalmins in their present strained feelings can bear everything interference direct or indirect with the observance of their religious duties. In view of this the Committee deliberately avoided the site of Edgah for the congregation of separate prayers after another Kazi and selected another place about half a mile away. The Committee is now surprised to find that the officials seem to be determined to drive Musalmans from pillar to post by increasing interference in the performance of their religious duties and by wounding the deepest religious susceptibilities of the Mussalmans to drive them to disobedience of orders issued on the flimsest pretexts and with a full knowledge of the probability of their being not obeyed. The Committee is now informed that it must not organise prayers even outside the Dargah of Shah Makai because a breach of peace is apprehended and the fact of Kazi Ebrahim Shah and later his brother having exercised the right of reading prayers outside Shah Makai for about 28 years my Committee regrets that the District Magistrate has been led to make this grossly erroneous statement. The brother of Kazi Ebrahim Shah my Committee understands, has sometimes said prayers inside Shah Makai near the Makabora and not outside. The Committee does not wish to go into the question as to how many years Kazi Ebrahim Shah said prayers and how many years and since when his brother did, for inspite of what you write in your letter my Committee hopes that you know very well that the mere fact that a Kazi or after him his brother has said Id prayers at a particular place does not give him any prescriptive right to the possession of that place, least of all to a place outside it to the exclusion of the right of another Mussalman to say his prayers there. Your remarks therefore in para I and your reference to the Criminal Procedure Code in para 2 are wholly beside the point.

INSULTING.

My Committee also wishes once and for all to state in as clear terms as the English language would allow that this oftrepeated reference to apprehension of a breach of the peace is most insulting to that large section of Mussalmans who support the Khilafat cause in Hyderabad. My Committee challenges the officials to point out a single occasion through out the long history of the Khilafat agitation in Hyderabad when inspite of the most exasperating action of the British Government with regard to the Khilafat and Jasirut-ul-Arab, the repeated threats by local officials against the chief workers at Hyderabad and deliberate provocation being given by the other party at Hyderabad as illustrated by their conduct last month at Shakhi Tajmahomed Dargah when inspite of these most provoking causes the demonstrations organised by the Khilafat Committee or the conduct of its surporters at any other functions have ever swerved by a hair's breadth from their strictly peaceful character and reference to the disturbance of the peace may more fittingly be addressed to the other party which is so readily able to enlist the support of the officials.

The Committee is fully conscious of its own duties in the matter and knows without the need of intimation from anybody else that the movement it has organized will succeed only if conducted peacefully, so far as the actions of its own members are concerned and the Committee is determined to strain its every nerve whenever required to keep its own movement peaceful. But it has not the slightest hesitation in stating that the action of the sort taken by the officials, latterly culminating in the letter under reply shows that officials at Hyderabad appear to be deliberately trifling with the religious susceptibilities of Mussalmans at a time of extreme lascération of the heart and make indirect attempts at interference with the peaceful exercise of their religious rights on the flimsiest pretexts afforded by the baseless report of a new subordinate officer who has not been in the town for more than a week. The Id prayers are very likely to come off off on the morning of the 18th and you have asked for reply by the 17th. While your letter reached me only in the afternoon of the 16th, although our announcement of separate prayer outside the Shah Makai was made 3 days ago. The Committee deeply regrets its determination to have separate prayers organized and a new Imam declared, and is too firm to allow it to fight out with officials in [illegible] short interval of time left for the gr[illegible] raised by them in the letter.

The Committee, therefore, feels compelled under protest to change the place of separate prayers and has selected the open space on this side of Shah Kadam below the Homestead Hall for the congregation of Muslims for Id prayers as its final choice and is issuing a public notice to that effect.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SHEIKH ABDUL MAJID.

In his covering letter the Secretary suggested that if Kazi Ibrahim Shah's brother finished prayers by 10 a.m., the Khilafat Committee may have their prayers After that the desire of many was not to change the place of the meeting.

The District Magistrate replied that he would issue orders under the Police Act asking Kazi Ibrahim Shah's brother to finish prayers and disperse his followers by 10-30, after which the Khilafat Committee would arrange their prayer but the Khilafat Committee replied that they strongly opposed the application of the Police Act, even though it was to interfere with the other party. What they had suggested was an informal understanding between the District Magistrate and Kazi Ibrahim Shah. Since the use of the Police Act was intended the Committee would not take advantage of it but would have the prayers at Shah Kadam. Thus the *Id* prayers were offered on Saturday by Kazi Ibrahim Shah at Idgah and by the new Kazi Sayed Assadulla Shah at Shah Kadam. The latter passed through the city followed by a grand procession. His prayers were attended, by about six thousand persons Kazi Ibrahim Shah's prayers were attended by about three to four hundred at the most. The popular cause thus won a great victory. The old Kazi was formally deposed at Shah Kadam meeting and Kazi Assadulla Shah appointed in his place. The Muslim Anjuman was reorganised and Kazi Ibrahim Shah and the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hassen were deposed from the position of the president and secretary and new office bearers were elected including Mr. Bhurgri as one of the vice-presidents.

The events of the last two days and the final victory have caused a great stir not only among the Mahomedans but have been a subject of talk among the Hindus, one of whom Mr. Santidas, pleader, had arranged for distribution of Sherbat among the Mahomedans at the place of prayers. The whole proceedings were throughout most peaceful.

KHILAFAT MEETING IN CALICUT.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 21.

A very largely attended public meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans of Calicut was held in the local Victoria Jubilee Town Hall last evening under the presidency of Hajee Dawood Suleman Rangilla to consider the Khilafat question. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the following resolution was passed to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The citizens of Calicut in a public meeting held to-night emphatically protest against the violation of the pledge of the Premier and appeal to your Excellency to kindly induce the British Cabinet to revise the Turkish Peace Treaty and to grant permission to the Central Khilafat Committee to send a deputation to Hedjad to ascertain the present political condition of the country. The meeting also decided to send up a memorial H. E. the Viceroy."

SURAT TODDY SHOPKEEPERS.

DISAPPROVE TENDER SYSTEM.

The licensed toddy shopkeepers of the Surat City have presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with regard to various hardships which they will suffer under the tender system which has been recently introduced by the Collector of Surat. The petitioners submit that the system is exceedingly objectionable from the standpoint of public welfare and they pray that this system be abandoned and the old system of continuing the shop license to the same licensee unless he is guilty of misconduct or rongful act, subject to the Collector's discretion of increasing or reducing the fees in ccordance with the total quantity of toddy isposed of at his shop during the previous ear, be re-adopted. They say that to make the toddy shopkeeping more respectable, to remove temptations from the way of the hop-keepers, to promote the cause of temperance by the supply of pure and undiluted oddy at moderate rates and to prevent such eople from being driven to liquor and to ecure the shopkeepers from the frequent inquisitorial and annoying visits of the Abkari Police they pray:—

That Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give up the recently introduced tender system under which shop licenses are given to persons who agree to pay fees for the largest number of trees and also to pay the highest rates for them, and reintroduce the fixed fee system under which the Collector fixes the license fees in accordance with the quantity of toddy sold during the reeding 12 months-

(2) That no tree booth licenses be given within the vicinity of the limits of the City of Surat.

(3) That the giving of licenses for toddy vending shops and the conditions for the ame be announced before 20th June and the licensees be permitted to prepare trees for tapping in the July previous to the year of the license on the payment of fees for one year.

(4) That privileged shops be charged tree fees not higher than the lowest fees of the shops in its vicinity.

SOWARS' VENTURE.

ATTEMPT AT MOLESTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 21.

On the afternoon of the 19th June, a number of sowars of the 28th Cavalry entered a house of one Musammat Kutban in Mohalla Fatheganj and wanted to molest the inmates. On resistance being offered, they took to their heels. They again turned up in large numbers the following day and entered the same house and on the inmates resistance, a free fight ensued in which the occupants were badly hurt. One is reported to be in a precarious condition. The sowars of the 28th Cavalry were helped by the men of the 5th Mule Corps who happened to be on the spot then. When the men of the surrounding vicinity and two policemen turned up, the sowars commenced running away and on the road were met by a couple of police constables at Hasaingunj, the latter being badly hurt in trying to arrest them. In the meanwhile, the Hazratganj police received information by telephone and succeeded in arresting 17 accused both on the way and on their arrival at the barracks. The case will come up before the City Magistrate tomorrow.

MYSORE INCOME-TAX.

NEW REGULATION RECEIVES ASSENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 21

A Mysore Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Mysore Income-tax Regulation which was passed in the Legislative Council on the 15th instant has received the assent of his Highness the Maharajah on the 17th instant and that the regulation shall come into force on the 1st July 1920. The rates of tax are 3 pies in rupee when income is 2,400 or upwards but less than 9,000, four and a quarter pies in rupee for 9,000 and above up to 25,000, six pies for 25,000 and above up to 50,000, nine pies up to 75,000 and one anna in rupee for 75,000 or upwards.

MARTIAL LAW.

(Continued from Page 7.)

tary of State in his despatch, "by a spirit which prompted—not generally, but unfortunately, *not uncommonly*—the enforcement of punishments and orders calculated, if not intended, to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasions to injustice and to flout the standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants not only of India in particular, but of the civilised nations in general have a right to demand of those set in authority over them. . . . Some of the officers in the Punjab appear to have overlooked the fact that they were administering Martial Law, not in order to subdue the population of a hostile country temporarily occupied as an act of war, but in order to deal promptly with those who had ditsurbed the population owing allegiance to the King-Emperor, and in the main profoundly loyal to that allegiance." So intense and maddening was the spirit of the Administration.

No justification.

Such a spirit stands condemned, and hence also the Martial Law administration which was carried out in this spirit. The judgment would be severer still when we take into account all the circumstances of the case, when we know, for instance, that it was introduced because there were civil disturbances among an unarmed population and not in a hostile country. The presumed purpose was entirely missed. So that purpose becomes a mere intention; and however disinterested and sincere it might have been, the "good intention", as we saw above, cannot justify the Administration. Force used in such a spirit *could* not have been the minimum necessary. Measures taken in this spirit, if they were not deliberate, must either have been done in a frenzy, which made officers forget what they were doing; or such acts might have become natural to them through some practice in the past. Any way they cannot be defended. Officers charged with so grave a responsibility, did not know what they were doing and were hence unfit for the charge; and if the acts were natural, that is habitual, to them, they reveal a brutalized state of mind. To say, then, that the acts were not intended, or deliberate, does not save them. Again, if it can be true that such immorality was practised with a spirit of duty, the immoral act because honest is not less open to condemnation, but more; and the officer who does an unnecessarily harsh act thinking it to be his duty, is open to censure both for the unjustifiable act, and for *thinking* what is not and cannot be a duty to be his duty. There is thus nothing even to modify a judgment upon the Administration. And who is to be held responsible for entrusting these men—men who had no sense of duty, who could forget themselves at critical moments or who have lost all sense of humanity? There is a way out and that is to proclaim boldly, if shamefacedly, that "necessity knows no law" or that "end justifies the means." But these principles not even the Hunter Committee majority would accept for they do say of "a calculated piece of inhumanity towards utterly innocent men, including children" that it was a "grave error" on the part of the officer who ordered the massacre. "Teaching a lesson", "making an impression" or "spreading a permanent moral effect"—if immoral means could ever produce these effects—are often disguises, and they become mere "good intentions" when we see them in the light of the spirit of the Administration. So then there is no justification whatever for the Martial Law Regime.

Govt. of India's Responsibility.

If the Government of India did not really introduce the Martial Law Administration with such a spirit as was revealed in it, and if they want to save their character the only way is that they must disapprove of it, openly condemn it, and show genuine regret for it both by words and by deeds. They must be just to themselves. They cannot escape censure by making scapegoats of some of the officers. They must admit their own blunders Still the act as a whole will ever remain condemned, and they responsible for their mistake. The Government of India are guilty of permitting more force to be used than was necessary (if there was any force necessary), and they are responsible for not "sufficiently realizing the forces of evil they let loose" in giving a blank cheque to the Local Government and the military. It is not necessary to attribute motives, but one cannot help saying that, if they are not bold enough to repent and to be just, and, on the contrary, approve of and seek to justify the Martial Law Administration, there will be no reason not to associate the Government as a whole with the spirit of the Martial Law Administration, and their approval and attempts at justification of the Law in practice will remain an ever-standing challenge to the nation as a whole, and a violation of the sanctity of the universal Principle of Morality, the basis of accepted principles of mankind.

AFGHAN DELEGATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOOREE, June 21.

The Afghan Delegation and party returned to Mussooree the morning from Dehradun where they had spent the *Id*. They proceeded down hill last Thursday but the festival was a day later than was anticipated owing to the non-appearance of the new Moon. The spare day was spent in an interesting journey by a special train to Hardwar where the Rishikul and other places of note were visited. The *Id* festivities then took place at Dehradun and return was made early Sunday morning. The delegates greatly enjoyed the change of scene but they found Dehradun itself almost unberably hot and the motor cars which had been placed at their disposal were in active use to mitigate the sensation of heat. Mr. Acheson and Sahibzada Sir Abdul Quayum accompanied the party. With the expected return of Mr. Dobbs from Simla to-morrow early resumption of deliberations of conference may be anticipated.

WORLD BOY SCOUTS' ORGANISATIONS.

SCHEME FOR INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

It is understood that the Government is giving its full approval and assistance to the scheme for the International Meeting of the Boy Scouts' Organisations throughout the world to be held in London in August. Contingents are being despatched from all the Dominions and America. The latter is sending three hundred scouts by a warship. Contingents will also arrive from France, Scandinavia, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Spain and other countries.

SOUTH AFRICAN FERTILISERS

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

Pretoria.—The South Africa Government has also prohibited export of fertilisers except under licence.

INDIAN DETACHMENT AT TABRIZ WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 22.

The War Office announces that the Indian detachment at Tabriz was withdrawn on the 2nd instant to Zinjan 150 miles from Teheran. The Bolshevists numbering a thousand are still at Astara and Ardebil.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

THE DENNISTONS IN STRONG DRAMA.

"The Third Degree" is a long, long way removed from "Up in Mabel's Room" and its presentation at the Excelsior Theatre last night went far to show the versatility of the Denniston Players. There is plenty of "meat" in "The Third Degree." Written by Charles Klein who is considered in the first flight of American dramatists, he uses his knowledge of a subject to strikingly expose certain methods of the police which have become so common in America more particularly in the most important cities. It is well-known that the police in America resort to original methods with a view to getting convictions and at times from people arrested, who are perfectly guiltless of the crimes preferred against them. Charles Klein ingeniously shows in "The Third Degree" how a police captain extracts from a young man a confession of murder, and amongst the methods used is hypnotism. In a measure the play is a mystery play and as there will be the opportunity of seeing "The Third Degree" played a second time to-night, we content ourselves with just broadly noting the idea of the play and let visitors to-night enjoy the ramifications of the story. Suffice it to say that the confessed murderer eventually employs Richard Brewster as his lawyer upon whom rests the responsibility to prove the falsity of this extracted confession.

We made or rather renewed the acquaintance of Mr. Reynolds Denniston last night for it was he who unravelled by searching evidence how and why this young man charged of murder made such a confession. It is very nearly eighteen months ago that Mr. Reynolds Denniston stepped on the Excelsior Theatre stage last and last night in a character which suited him like a kid glove he gave a right down convincing display. It is an important character—this Richard Brewster—and one understands that Mr. Reynolds Denniston is not called upon so very much to appear in big parts which is a pity, especially when we realise that Mr. Reynolds Denniston is so experienced an actor—twenty years!

The wife of the accused man (Mrs. Howard Jeffries Jnr.) suits Miss Warda Howard capitally. Much as we liked her as Mabel Essington in "Up in Mabel's Room", that was a show part as compared with the solidity which characterises Howard's wife. There is much opportunity for emotion and real life and Miss Warda Howard displayed her emotional powers with an exactness which made us see her as quite a new light last night, one in which she shines as a star of some magnitude.

On Saturday night we saw Mr. Richard Wykeham in broad comedy hiding in a big box in Mabel's room. Last night he was the father of the young man wrongly accused of murder, a father of the hard-hearted character, a father whose love of money exceeded his love for his son. He refuses to render his son any assistance in the fight for right and he brings out with much force all the idiosyncracies of such a father, and with natural force. Here is another actor with experience written down in large letters over his work.

The accused man (Mr. Howard Jeffries Junr.) is taken by Mr. Leo Kennedy, but he has not much scope in which to display his talents and yet all he did was thoroughly well done. There is a striking scene in which Mr. Leo. Kennedy is associated and that is when he is undergoing the third degree at the hands of the police captain and great acting was portrayed in it.

Miss Pressy Preston as Mrs. Howard Jeffries Senr. gave a strong presentation. Her elocutionary powers are of remarkable quality and her characterisation left nothing to be desired. There were several smaller parts and those, together with the entire performance were worthy of the greatness of the Denniston Players, for of a truth they have proved themselves great, and when we speak from an Indian standpoint very great.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

JOINT SEAFARER'S COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

Despite the strike of the regular wireless operators, the Mauretania sailed from Southampton for America to-day with three nonunion operators. Fears were entertained with regard to the attitude of the crew until the receipt of orders from the Joint Seafarers' Council, declaring that the wireless strike was unauthorised by the Council and that all other unions must carry on.

THE SEQUEL.

SEAMEN AND FIREMEN UNIONS' ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 21.

Serious development has occurred in connection with the wireless strike. The White Star liner, Belgic, and the American liner, Haverford, were leaving Liverpool for America when the Seamen's and Firemen's Union ordered their men ashore, refusing to allow them to work alongside the blackleg wireless operators.

NEW ROYAL WARRANT FOR V. C.

BOTH FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 21.

The "Gazette" publishes a Royal Warrant providing for the award of the Victoria Cross to civilians of either sex connected with the army. Women nurses and members of the auxiliary corps are eligible. The warrant further provides for a grant of the Corps to officer, non-commissioned officer or man of any unit distinguishing itself collectively, the recipients being selected by a ballot of his comrades. A similar provision is made in he case of the navy.

FOREIGN POST OFFICES ABOLISHED IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

Peking.—The House of Representatives o-day passed the bill abolishing foreign post-offices.

PRINCE AT SYDNEY.

BANQUETED AT THE TOWN HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

Sydney.—The Prince of Wales was to-day entertained to a banquet at the Town Hall. A wonderful reception was accorded His Royal Highness as he drove through the streets. Mr. Storey, the Labour Premier, welcomed the Prince on behalf of the government and the Labour Party as a thorough democrat.

BRITISH SQUADRON IN COPENHAGEN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ACCORDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. at 2-15 p.m. June 22.

Copenhagen.—The British squadron including the Hood and the Tiger had an enthusiastic reception from the populace. The officers and men were feted everywhere. Thousands of people are visiting the Hood.

SPORTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 21.

The following are the results of the Finals of the London Tennis Championships at the Queens Club:—

Singles.—Johnston beat Tilden 4/6; 6/2; 6/4.

Doubles.—Johnston and Tilden beat Williams and Garland 6/3; 6/4.

INTER-UNIVERSITY POLO.

In the Inter-University Polo at Hurlingham, Cambridge beat Oxford by four goals to three. Prince Henry scored two goals including the winning hit.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

CONDITION AGAIN CRITICAL.

We regret to learn that Sir Shapurji Broacha's condition of health has again become very serious. A slight improvement was noticed on Saturday morning but unfortunately it was not maintained, the temperature going up considerably. Last night, Sir Shapurji was lying unconscious and in a critical condition.

GOLD TENDERS.

SIMLA, June 21.

A Government press communique says:—It is hereby notified with reference to the Gold sales to be held on the 23rd of June and subsequent dates that no tenders below Rs. 15-14-10 per tola fine, which represents a ratio in terms of sovereigns and Rupees of one sovereign to 10 Rupees, will be accepted.

THE PUNJAB EXCESSES.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES

AN ENGLISHMAN'S COMMENT

LETTER TO SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER

The "Leader" publishes the following letter

Sir,—It seems to me that future good relations between the British and Indian subjects of H. M. the King-Emperor depend largely upon the position taken by the British and other Westerners in India towards the doings of last year in the Punjab

If it is thought here that all Westerners openly or tacitly approved of the methods employed in this province, then the establishment of cordial relations will be out of the question. Again, if it is thought that the Anglo-Indian press is an expression of the attitude of all non-Indians, friendship is out of the question.

It is our duty to show that this is not so —that as the "Times of India" indicated, there are many who neither did nor do approve of the line taken in the Punjab—some even who felt very bitterly about it.

This is neither disloyalty to India nor to the Empire, for those who build for mutual understanding and appreciation upon the part of the East and West are convinced that my country, right or wrong,' is an axiom which can only beget distrust and disgust. If there is to be real friendship there must be a real clearing of the atmosphere first and no attempt to gloze over errors and wrongs by either face. There must be frankness with as little bitterness as possible; there must be a larger human element in our relations with each other and less confidence in the value of specious words and *post facto* explanations. Unless we can come to understand, appreciate and respect each other, the days of the British Indian connection are numbered and no one who thinks can doubt that at this juncture the severance would be an appalling misfortune.

This being my conception of the factors involved, if England and India are to be of use to each other, I have thought it proper to publish the following letter written at the time of the martial law regime, but before any news of the doings at Amritsar (beyond the vagnest rumours) had reached me.

My object in publishing it is to show that not only now after the publication of the Hunter Report, but from the beginning there has been non-Indian criticism of the methods employed in the Punjab.

(I omit the first paragraphs as they deal with matters which are not of public interest)

THE LETTER.

"Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Lieut.-Governor, The Punjab, Lahore.
Your Honour,"

"I am writing partly as a result of the present attitude of the Anglo-Indian press and partly because of certain notifications connected with the administration of martial law—notable Order No. 30 which appeared in yesterday's paper.

Is it really intended to carry out the threat contained in that order? If defaced papers and pictures are found in some institutions, on account of the irresponsible action of a student or (which is equally possible) on account of their secretion there by some disreputable member of the police force or other persons evilly disposed to it, will owners, professors and students be held alike responsible? If so, permit me to say with the deepest recpect, that instead of such an action's adding to the prestige of the Sarkar, it will greatly impair it and much, increase the already bitter resentment that is at present smouldering in the hearts of most self respecting Indians.

Col. Johnston, sir, may know a great deal about dealing with the primitive tribes of Bechuanaland but that does not demonstrate that his methods will solve the problem here

"When rebellion breaks out" I quite understand that it must be dealt with firmly, that rebels must be imprisoned and, on occasion shot, but I cannot feel that this harassing of the educated classes, this dealing of blow after blow to their self-respect will result in anything but evil. After all, these students will in a few years be leaders of opinion among their countrymen in the province. People call them a 'mycroscopic minority,' but when their influence is considered the educated class is anything but that. Nor are they, as your Honour knows, a class by themselves, but come from every town and village in the Punjab. In the coming years their potential influence for good or evil will be enormous, and any method which in seeking to solve the present difficulty, sows the seed for future hatred certainly cannot be considered satisfactory. They may be marched back and forth to report, made responsible for such action as that designated in Order 30, their cycles taken from them and leave to their homes refused, but the result will be that those who might have become friends will be secret enemies. They are being made to suffer in common and they will consider that it is for the Motherland, the Sarkar being the oppressor. Psychologically, I cannot conceive of a greater mistake. Pardon my plainness.

"With very few exceptions (if any) educated Indians—even the best of them—are feeling very bitter on these points. Those who have always been moderates are finding it very hard to remain so. It will not add to the strength of the administration if it permanently alienates the sympathies and good wishes of this class. When all is said and done, the problem will not be solved merely by putting down the present disorder. Times have changed and the masses will—and do—take the attitude of their leaders. Unfortunately they are apt to take that of the most extreme as the present trouble clearly indicates.

"I have, sir, for years been in sympathy with the aspirations of the moderate nationalists, and have always had great hopes that this party would be built up by sympathy, and would solve the problem of co-operation between Englishmen and Indians. But now I greatly fear that between the efforts of the Anglo-Indian press and such ill-advised methods as some of those at present in vogue with the administrators of martial law in Lahore, only a few of the sanest and more elderly men will be left to it.

"The present methods will produce a reaction, and extremism will be not the less dangerous if it is repressed, and in consequence concealed. Every day is increasing it—whatever others may say to the country.

"No doubt the men deserved it who have been flogged, but it is considered by all Indians as a sign of the contempt of a race in power for the race they rule, and when the Anglo-Indian press announce it exultingly with comments upon the success of like treatment in dealing with the savages of Bechuanaland, the self-respect of all thinking India is deeply wounded. It may help at this juncture to repress disorder, but underneath the surface the feeling everywhere is one of deep resentment and shame. The good it may accomplish at the moment is in no proportion to the harm it will do in the end

"In conclusion, I would venture to call your attention to the effusions of the Anglo-Indian press in Lahore and Allahabad. Such papers as the "C. & M. G.," the "Pioneer", and the "Englishman" of Calcutta are doing far more harm to the relations between Englishmen and Indians than the wild nonsense which has been perpetrated by some of the extremist sheets. These papers do not hesitate to accuse the Indian Government of "political jobbery" and shriek and threaten if any of its actions do not appeal to them, seemingly oblivious of the difficult problems with which every Government is faced today (as for instance, the howl raised about the return of Germans from China and the granting of a certificate to Indian politicians) and now when every effort should be made to induce a spirit of moderation, they openly insult Indians by exultingly alluding to the successful administration of "doses of Dyer's mixture" and hint at the propriety of not proceeding with the Reforms question.

"Surely this is not the way to prepare for the future. Why are such things permitted? It can do no good, it will do all harm. Indians will not be coerced into good-will toward the Sarkar. Instead of ridding the country of sedition, the things I have referred to are ridding the English of many friends actual and potential.

"I do not plead for a weak policy; order must be established and maintained by every necessary means. But surely the psychological aspect—the reaction of the methods in use upon the Indian temperament in relation to present political aspirations—should be more carefully taken into account.

"I am sure that the most certain method of changing the present attitude (or rather the paset, for it is fast going) of the leaders of Indian thought into one of hatred and hidden and bitter resentment, is to humiliate Indians in their own eyes.

"Pardon me this letter, but I could not keep silent. If I should write to the "C. and M. G." or the "Pioneer" I fear they would not publish my letter, their correspondence columns being too full of tirades against Indians and complaints about pay and passages, to give place for a plea with which they would have such little sympathy. If I sent it to an Indian paper it would merely add to the present complications and not fulfil my object which was to bring the matter to you.

"Hoping that you will find the proper method for so guiding the activities of the agencies in question that they may do the least harm.

I beg to remain, Sir,
"Your Honour's most obedient and humble servant."

S. E. STOKES.

"Kotgarh, Dist. Simla, May 3, 1919."

In pursuance of the idea expressed in the last lines of the above letter, I have hitherto not published this letter, and until recently did not contemplate doing so. However, I have now come to the conclusion that the best service we can render India and the Empire is by showing that from the very first there has not been a unanimity of assent among Westerners in India as to the methods employed in the Punjab last year.

I received a very courteous reply from the L.-G. through his secretary, but it was one which showed that our view-point differed widely.

S. E. STOKES.

Kotgarh, June 10, 1920.

*Of course at the time when this was written we knew very little of what actually had happened.

HOW TO HEAL THE WOUNDS.

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

MR. PATEL ON THE "AMAZING DOCUMENT."

WHITEWASHING DOCUMENT.

Mr. Patel writes the following letter to "The Nation":—

Sir,—The long-delayed Report of the Hunter Committee is at last out. It is a whitewashing document. There was never any expectation in India that this report would be of a satisfactory character from the Indian point of view. The Committee, in the first place, was appointed by the Government of India, and consequently had no mandate to inquire into the responsibility of that Government, which is clearly one of the chief matters to be investigated. Its constitution, secondly, was unsatisfactory. Instead of an evenly balanced constitution, we have five European members, as against only three Indians, and two of the former represented the civil and military authorities, who are interested parties. Thirdly, the Committee heard only the official evidence, and excluded by an arbitrary ruling, the mass of non-official testimony that would otherwise have been proffered. And, fourthly, the European members, from the Chairman downwards, created a strong suspicion of bias by the manner in which they tolerated the studied insolence of the military witnesses towards their Indian colleagues. Indians, therefore, have anticipated all along that the Majority Report would fall far short of doing justice to the terrible indictment that even the official evidence constitutes.

It is true that the Majority Report expresses some censure of General Dyer and mildly criticizes some of the excesses committed by other officers. But the censure of General Dyer is wholly inadequate. His own evidence, and the finding of the Majority, solicitous as they appear to be on his

If, shows him to have been legally guilty murder. The Report, however, describes it terrible, premeditated crime as a "grave error." And this is the most severe condemnation that they pronounce on anybody or anything.

No words of mine could describe the gravity of the situation in India at this moment, so intensely moved have the people been by the events in the Punjab last year. What will be the result, if adequate justice not meted out to those responsible for these crimes, I dare not contemplate. The official evidence taken by the Hunter Committee is sufficiently startling. But those who have read the Congress Report dealing, in addition, with a mass of tested non-official evidence, know that the Hunter Report tells only half the story. The other half contains disclosures of such an appalling character that they cannot be ignored. If the British people ignore them, the infamy of them cannot be kept from the other peoples of the world and will never be forgotten in India.

Not the least grave feature of the Report its failure to recognize the responsibility Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as well as of the Government of India, for all that took place. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as head of the province, crowned a long career of oppression by handing over large areas of his province the mercy of a gang of militarists, himself aiding, abetting, and even instigating them in their work. He expressly approved of Dyer's massacre, he ordered out the aeroplanes which indiscriminately bombed unarmed crowds and peaceful villagers in their fields; he authorized the sending out of the armoured trains to turn its machine-guns indiscriminately on inhabitants of villages who there is no evidence to show were doing any wrong. He directed, conferred with and assisted throughout the Johnsons, O'Briens, Dovetons, and Bosworth Smiths. And, above all, was the Government of India turning a deaf ear to all the appeals that came from the people, and eagerly putting in the hands of Sir Michael and his coadjutors the arbitrary, medieval powers by which they were enabled to carry on their cruelty.

Do the British people value the affection India and desire to keep her in the Empire? This is not an idle question. If the answer is in the affirmative, as I believe it will be, justice must be rendered in full and Indian sentiment pacified as far as it can humanly Lord Chelmsford, by whose weakness and folly all this was possible, must be recalled. O'Dwyer, Dyer and the rest must be punished. The Rowlatt Act must be repealed. Reparation must be made to the sufferers, and the Indian people must be protected for the future by a statutory guarantee of their rights, and the abolition of the powers, now in the hands of the Viceroy, pass ordinances making people amenable martial courts for offences, if such they are, of a civil character committed long before the outbreak of disorder.—Yours, etc.,

V. J. PATEL,

Secretary, Indian National Congress;
Member of Supreme Legislative Council.
161-163, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.

(Mr. Patel's letter was necessarily written in ignorance of Mr. Montagu's unsparing condemnation of General Dyer, his dismissal of that officer, and his censure of the spirit of injustice and inhumanity attending the administration of martial law in the Punjab.—Editor, "The Nation.")

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

Mr. Patel writes to "The Pall Mall Gazette":—

Sir,—The Majority Report of the Hunter Committee will cause a most painful impression in India, where it will be regarded as an elaborate attempt to minimise the gravity of the excesses which took place under martial law, to whitewash the civil authorities, and to let the military down as lightly as possible. Indians never had any confidence in the Hunter Committee, and from the first protested against its composition and terms of reference. The responsibility of the Government of India in this matter is of the first importance and should have been the subject of investigation, the Hunter Committee being appointed by the Government of India itself, of course had no mandate to do this. Its constitution was thoroughly unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view, consisting as it did, of five Europeans as against only three Indian members. It heard only the official evidence, and shut out non-official testimony by an arbitrary and unfair ruling, and the European members showed bias by their condonation of the insolent behaviour of the military witnesses towards their Indian colleagues.

The result is a Majority Repost signed only the European members of the Committee, which has nothing more severe to say of General Dyer's terrible crime than that he committed a grave error, and has only mild censure for such things as the crawling order while indiscriminate bombing and machine-gunning of unarmed crowds is actually approved and commended.

Feeling in India about these things and the infinitely worse horrors disclosed in the report of the Congress Committee of Inquiry is already more deep and bitter than I can describe. If the Hunter Report is to be the last word about it in this country the British people may say goodbye to all hope of India remaining a contented partner in the British Empire.

That the report should have no condemnation for Sir Michael O'Dwyer is amazing. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, aided, abetted, and encouraged by Lord Chelmsford, was responsible for all the horrors and excesses, only partially disclosed in the official evidence. He approved of General Dyer's massacre; he ordered out the aeroplanes and the armoured train; and all the time he was on the spot, conferring with, directing and assisting the people who inflicted the six weeks' terror on the loyal population of the Punjab.

If the British people value the loyalty and affection of India, they must rouse themselves to take steps to heal, as far as humanly possible, the wounds that have been inflicted upon the Indian people. Lord Chelmsford must be recalled; Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, and the others responsible for these cruel excesses must be punished. The Rowlatt Act must be repealed; reparation must be made to th sufferers; the rights of Indians as free British subjects must be guaranteed by statute and the powers of the viceroy to set up martial courts for the trial of civil offences, especially when committed long before the outbreak of disorders, must abolished.—Yours, etc.,

V. J. PATEL.

General Secretary, Indian National Congress, and member of the Supreme Legislative Council, India.

AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

The Representative of "The Westminster Gazette" writes thus:—

In view of the impending publication of the report of the Hunter Committee, I went see the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the secretary of the Indian National Congress and a member of the Legislative Council in India, order to ascertain his opinion of the report and of the subject matter of the controversy. He declared the report of the Hunter Committee to be thoroughly unsatisfactory, because its inquiry was necessarily prejudiced and unnecessarily incomplete. "It was," he said, "appointed by the very Government whose conduct it was called upon to investigate. It could therefore scarcely find that the Government had made a blunder in declaring martial law. Thus the majority find martial law justified, and the minority find it unjustified. The latter find that there was no open rebellion, the former are logically compelled to declare that there was. In all cases martial law was declared after the disturbances had come to an end and peace had been restored. It was, moreover, made retrospective, so that people could be punished for offences against it committed when it was not in being and when they were not offences at all."

HUNTER INQUIRY & CONGRESS.

The National Congress, Mr. Patel explained, examined 1,700 unofficial witnesses, and also took into consideration the evidence given to the Hunter Committee. That body heard only official evidence. The National Congress offered to supply independent evidence if three leaders were released, in order that they might instruct counsel properly. This offer the Hunter Committee refused. After the Royal amnesty was declared and the said leaders released, the National Congress again offered to supply evidence, but the Hunter Committee refused to hear it. Mr. Patel therefore urged that only two courses are open to the Government. One is to accept the report of the Indian National Congress. The other is to inaugurate another independent inquiry by a Royal Commission, which will hear the essential witnesses to the facts and will also be completely independent of the Government of India.

GENERAL DYER.

Mr. Patel spoke very strongly on the subject of the Amritsar massacre itself. "If the act," he said, "is to pass with only the mild criticism of General Dyer expressed by the Hunter Report, and if he is merely relieved of his command, there will be no guarantee of the safety of the Indian people in the future. According to the Majority report itself General Dyer ought to have given due warning before he fired, but the signatories fail to realise the gravity of their own findings. Moreover, they think it improbable that the crowd would have dispersed this warning had been given. General Dyer himself, in his evidence, expressed a contrary opinion.

"It will come as a shock to the Indian people that the Committee fail to fix responsibility on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who, in the opinion of Indians, was fully responsible for all that occurred. His oppressive methods of government in the Punjab, including those used for recruiting and for raising War Loans, his hostility to those who urged reform and carried on a constitutional agitation for that purpose, his determination to put down constitutional agitation by means of the Rowlatt Act, largely contributed to the subsequent deplorable events. He was responsible for placing authority in the hands of the military before martial law was declared, for the proclamation of martial law itself after the disturbances had ceased, and also for making it retrospective. He was also responsible for the indiscriminate use of bombs and armoured trains, and for the steps taken to prevent news leaking out of the province. He expressly approved the massacre of the innocents by General Dyer."

INDIA'S DEMANDS.

I asked Mr. Patel what action on the part of the British Government was, in his opinion, needed to meet the case, and he put forward the following points. The Viceroy, he said, should be recalled. General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be tried and punished. This demand, it is worthy of note, is not pressed in the report of the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress. It is waived in the best interests of India, but it is urged that they should be relieved of any office of responsibility under the Crown. Mr. Patel further demanded the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, and a statutory guarantee of the rights of Indians as free citizens of the British Empire, the restriction of the power of the Viceroy to make Martial Law retrospective, or to create offences under it which would not be punishable by Martial Law in this country, the prohibition of the use of aeroplane bombs and armoured cars against unarmed civilians; and full reparation for the innocent people who have suffered during this unhappy episode.—"The Westminster Gazette."

REMOVAL OF DYER "QUITE INADEQUATE."

That the report of the Hunter Committee and the findings of the Indian Government upon it will cause resentment, if not surprise, India is the opinion of Mr. V. J. Patel, member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India and General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, who is now in England on a deputation from the All-India Congress Committee. In an interview with our London representative last evening Mr. Patel declared that ever since Lord Chelmsford went to India as the Viceroy, the Government of India had been hopelessly out of touch with the people, and had pursued a policy of defiance of public opinion and of sympathy towards their sentiments and aspirations.

Now came the report of the Hunter Committee, Mr. Patel added, the majority of the members of which had failed to pronounce an adequate censure on General Dyer's horrible act of shooting down 2,000 unarmed people peacefully assembled at an open meeting. Mr. Patel contended that the finding of the Committee that warning should have been given to the people to disperse and the fact that warning was not given showed General Dyer to have been guilty of a grave crime, and the mild censure of the Committee and the mere removal of General Dyer from his command were quite inadequate.

"ONLY HALF THE STORY."

"The Majority Report is vitiated by the facts that, firstly, the Hunter Committee was appointed by the Government of India, which was an interested party and whose own responsibility was a matter for investigation, and it had to report to that Government; secondly, it heard only official evidence; thirdly, the Majority Report is signed only by the five European members, two of whom represented the civil government and the military authorities respectively, whose conduct was in question. The three Indian members are unanimous in findings of a far stronger character. But even they cannot be said to represent fully the feelings of the Indian people. They were carefully selected by the Government of India as men friendly to the Government, who would not be likely go very far in condemnation of the Government and the officials. But the evidence, even of officials, was so terrible that they were bound to express strong censure.

"What will surprise and shock the Indian mind very greatly," said Mr. Patel, "is that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's obvious guilt and responsibility for all the horrors and excesses is ignored. It seems as though the civil authorities had decided to save their own skins by making a scapegoat of General Dyer. "The matter cannot rest where is. If it does the Indian people will lose all faith and the situation will be more grave. The Congress and meetings all over the country have demanded:—

The recall of the Viceroy.

The trial and punishment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer and others guilty.

The repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the cause and origin of all this trouble.

Full reparation for the innocent sufferers.

Statutory guarantee of the liberties and rights of Indians as free British citizens

Restriction of the power of the Viceroy to issue ordinances giving martial law retrospective effect, and limiting the jurisdiction of martial law courts to such offences could be legally tried under martial law in this country.

Prohibition of the use of armoured cars and aeroplanes against civilian unarmed crowds."—"The Birmingham Daily Post."

HUNTER WHITEWASH

STRONG FEELING IN PUNJAB.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 18.

It goes without saying that feeling in the Punjab over the thinly covered whitewash of the Hunter Report is as emphatic as it is unanimous. The interviews with leading public workers of Lahore and Amritsar published in your columns have made it abundantly clear that one feeling runs throughout the Province, the same tone of keen and unrealised disappointment runs through the utterances of all Punjabees worth the name, and pervades their opinions. It is obvious that the Punjab which was the principal sufferer from the actions of the bureaucracy during the dark and never to be forgotten days of the spring of last year holds one and one opinion, that justice has not been done, that righteousness has not been vindicated, that miscreants and criminals who abused the trust reposed in them by their King and country and terrorised lawabiding and inoffensive populations for no earthly reason but that they were the countrymen of the few men who in a fit of madness goaded by the sight of bloodshed, by the firing of the military lost all control over their actions and did acts which had neither the consent nor the approval of the people at large. The reports which are now public property cannot fail to bring home to all dispassionate readers of any creed or nationality with an iota of humanity, in them that things were done and scence enacted which no human being can view but with horror and shame. And yet be it said to the discredit of the Majority of the Commissioners that no attempt has been spared, no stone left unturned to condone these deeds and to minimise their brutality. Humanity can only stand aghast and wonder at the spectacle of the authors of the Jallianwala massacre of innocent men, women and children escaping with a mere transfer from the scene of the carnage to continue to pride on their deeds. These deeds will not be condoned at the bar of history and will be characterised in language befitting dastardly and despicable character. The afflicted people survived even the worst terrors of the worst regime the Punjab had to face ever since the annexation, but will it redound to England's glory that the wrong doers who merited the contempt and execration of the British people, whose name they disgraced, whose traditions they sullied equally with those of the people whom they were appointed to serve, whose welfare and prosperity they were paid to promote and whose salt they had eaten so long? This is a consideration, however, for the British people themselves. If they think, rightly or wrongly it does not matter in the least that the interests of England and the British Empire have been served, and served rightly, by O'Dwyer and Dyer and others of their ilk, it concerns them and them alone. They stand at the bar of history and the verdict will stand for all time to come. If judgment goes against them owing to their lack of appreciation of the grevious wrongs inflicted on "King's equal subjects," or what would be still worse their indifference towards the feelings and susceptibilities of the Indian people, they will have to thank themselves for the same. The British people must realise at this critical juncture that their honour and glory, are at stake. If they stand by the wrong-doers merely because they are their kith and kin, they will find their name tarnished for all time to come through their own failure to rise to the

(Continued on Page 10.)

COMMERCIAL DEGREE

F. C. R, A. (Corporate Accountant)

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New Batch from 1st July 1920.

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London Chamber of Commerce Certificate is not necessary for admission.

HUNTER WHITEWASH.

(Continued from page 9.)

height of the occasion. If on the other hand, they desire that a dark cloud shall not rest over Britain's name which it will not be easy to uplift when the opportunity has passed away, the miscreants who have wrought deeds which smack of vengeance and tyranny must not stalk over England's soil with their head erect but must be made an example of, to deter others of the same hue. That is a matter for England's choice, not India's concern, and it is not for the latter to point to the former the path which her own sense of humanity and righteousness should dictate.

INDIA'S DUTY.

Whatever England might or might not do, India's duty is clear. All sons and daughters of the Motherland owe it to themselves, their sense of self-respect and honour, and to the eternal glory of their ancient mother that they shall not rest content until England is prepared to do justice by India and punish and punish adequately those who betrayed their trust and made honoured and respected sons of India suffer for no more sin than that they were Indians, who introduced and practised invidious distinctions for no more reason than to make the sons of the evil know their place and to realise the helplessness of their position. Our duty is clear and explicit and knows no extenuation or ground for departure, and Indians must be prepared to bid farewell to all prospects of progress and advance if they are so dead to sit unmoved and inactive and let things slide as they will. Constitutional action must be taken and taken to the utmost limit open, leaving the results in higher hands. It is not for mortals, to command success, but duty must be done and done without faltering or hesitation. Violence must be eschewed under any circumstances but none but a poltroon would accept the Hunter Report and the despatches as the last word on the subject, or sit under their weight of affliction accepting them as a bolt from the blue.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE INVITED.

The Amritsar Congress Committee has not been idle in the matter. The matter was carefully considered by the executive committee at a recent meeting. It was resolved that the committee fully endorsed the action taken in the matter by the All-India Congress Committee as also the decision of the body to convene a special session of the Indian National Congress. While supporting the action of that committee, it was felt that the holding of a special session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was an absolute necessity, firstly for the reason that the subject of the Hunter Committee principally affected the Punjab, and the Punjab had a pressing duty in the matter, and secondly, the expression of considered opinion at a special conference would strengthen the hands of the Punjab delegates at the special Congress which will thus fully voice and focus the Punjab opinion. It was realized that the holding of the special Congress session at a distant centre like Calcutta or Jubbulpore was not entirely free from disadvantages so far as such an important question as the Hunter Report is concerned, and any such disadvantages would be amply made up for by holding a special session of the Punjab Conference about the end of July a good time before the special session of the Congress comes on. The Committee at the same time decided that Amritsar must once more come forward to extend the invitations in view of the preponderating share it had in the sufferings and troubles of the reign of terror of last year. A telegram was immediately despatched to the Provincial Congress Committee at Lahore extending the invitation, and that committee was to meet on the 18th instant to consider the invitation and to decide about the same. By the time you receive this, the decision as to the holding of the session and the time and place for the same will have become known. In any case the call for a special session is pressing, and the Punjab should lose no time in doing its duty.

LATER.

The Punjab Congress Committee has decided to hold a special session of the Provincial Conference at Lahore at the end of July.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BOOK.

"The Nation" writes:—

Before many more days have gone by the public should be in possession of the report of the Hunter Committee, appointed by the Government of India to investigate the Punjab troubles and especially the administration of martial law which followed the disturbances of April, 1919. That report cannot be complete, for nothing but official evidence was taken, and the part that was heard in camera is not at present to be published. In the meantime it is good to have, from a witness closely concerned in the terrible affair, a straightforward record of a series of events which will stand in Imperial history as no less significantly epoch-making than the great Mutiny itself. Mr. B. G. Horniman is an English journalist who had been over a dozen years in India when, immediately after the Punjab catastrophe, his career as editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was forcibly ended by the Government of India. He writes, nevertheless, without heat, summarizing the general conditions, expounding the Rowlatt Bills and the agitation they provoked, and setting out the story in its hideous actuality from the testimony, not of Indians, but of General Dyer and the other exponents of the "horrible duty" of slaughter and torture. The book makes a valuable introduction to the official narrative and findings.

KARNANI BANK.

ALLEGED COTTON GAMBLERS ATTACK CLERKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Last evening some excitement was caused in the premises of the Karnani Bank by a gang of alleged Marwari cotton gamblers attacking some of the bank's clerks who, it is reported, had opened the bank to clear up some urgent work. It is said that the alleged cotton gamblers, over half a dozen in number, on seeing the Bank open got inside and asked for some money. The assistants refused to pay as the bank was not open to the public. Upon this the gang are reported to have abused the staff and when asked to leave the place, they attacked the clerks with athies. The subsequent struggle resulted in injuries to both parties and some of them were removed to the Medical Hospital.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

LOWERING THE PRESTIGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present Reverse Councils policy of the Government is so absurd that it is compelling them to resort to ridiculous measures to save themselves from being exploded. They now advertise that the rate of commission on British money orders is to be hereafter 12 as. per every 5 sh. Now 5 shillings means only 40 annas at the two shilling rate so that it amounts to charging 12 annas to any one wanting to make a remittance of only 40 annas, or a commission of 30 per cent. Did any one ever hear the like? Do the authorities add to their dignity in the eyes of the public by such ridiculous steps? If they do not wish to allow the public to remit at their Reverse Councilrate let them at least say so frankly and stop the issue of all money orders. Or let them say they will not issue money orders except at the official rates of the Exchange Banks. What they now do is so palpably absurd that it tends to seriously lower the prestige of the Government in the eyes of the commercial community.—Yours, etc.

B. B. MADON.

Bombay, June 19.

BRUTAL MURDER OF BENGALI PODDAR.

RS. 20,000 IN CASH AND JEWELLERY STOLEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Alipore Detective Department are enquiring into a case of a robbery and murder committed on Thusday night near Dum Dum Cantonment, the victim being a Bengali Poddar named Benode Behari Das. It appears that the deceased closed his shop at about 9 p.m. and was crossing the field on his way to Garui, when he was attacked and stabbed to death. Five gold rings and six gold "churis" (bangles), which the man had been apparently carrying with him, were found near the dead body. Keys of his shop, safe, and drawers which he used to take home after work were missing. Cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 20,000 are reported to have been stolen.

DECEMBER SESSION OF CONGRESS.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE FROM NAGPORE TO JUBBULPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 21.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at the Town Hall to consider the resolution adopted at the C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference held at Saugor requesting the Provincial Congress Committee to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee to change the venue of the December session of the Congress from Nagpur to Jubbulpore, it was finally decided by an overwhelming majority not to recommend the change of venue from Nagpur to Jubbulpore.

BREAK OF MONSOON AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 21.

After trying heat, it rained on Saturday and Sunday last and regular monsoon appears to have broken out.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.

S S Himalaya, Ohlson, Southampton.
S S Barala, Coleborn, Busreh.
S S Morvada, Mills, Karachi.
S S Homayun, Hannah, Jeddah.

June 21.

S S Kalyan, Fanch, London.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Circassia, Osborn, Liverpool.
S S Nirvana, Learmont, Karachi.
S S Barjora, Hobday, Karachi.
S S Barala, Coleborn, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ornro for Tuticorin.
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.

S S Kalyan:—The B I S N Co's English mail steamer Kalyan, 5615 tons, Captain S French, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain A Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons, Captain C F Osborne, for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirvana, 3768 tons, Captain H P Learmont, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain H Hobday, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain E Coleborn, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	..Jeddah	22-6	..T. M. & Co.
B Dorrington Court	..Middlebrough	N F	..Graham & Co
C/R Olympia	..Liverpool	22-6	..Graham & Co
D/R Bankura	..Karachi	24-6	..M M & Co
F Siam Maru	..Kobe	25-6	..O S K Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	..N Y Kaisha
O Morocco	..Hull	N F	..J F & Co
Offside Syria	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Oruro	.. N F	N F	..A I C S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaddah	..Jeddah	21-6	..T M & Co
3 Inverie	.. N F	N F	..J F & Co
3 Bankura	..Busrah	25-6	..M M & Co
8 Baroda	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 Circassia	..Liverpool	13-6	..W & A G & Co
13 Upada	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
[illegible] Parpeta	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
[illegible] Abydoes	..Baslon	N F	..I P S N Co
[illegible] Linga	..Karachi	18-6	..M M & Co
[illegible] Assay	..London	15-6	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Himalaya	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Northbrook	.. N F	N F	..D R I M & Co
5 Nirvasa	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	..Calcutta	21-6	..J F & Co
10 Coconada	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Morodda	..Antwerp	28-6	..M M & Co
13 Ivy	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
16 J End Sandan	N F	N F	..K N & Co
17 H T Palladern	N F	1-6	..D R I M & Co
18 B P Stu. Shuja	N F	N F	..T M & Co
19 Sirsa	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co
B P S Kalayan	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallego	.. N F	N F	..Asiatic Pet Co

EXPORT

June 21.

S S Nyanza for London:—13 cases apparel, G K Kaisha; 1 case cardamoms 34 cases dry ginger 8 bundles mace, M A Kayoom and Co; 465 lbs casein, Amin and Sons; 54 cwts myrabolams, E Mahomed and Co; 144 bales hemp, M B Kaisha; 71 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 2 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, A A Peerbhoy; 12 cwts aloes, 1 cwt T T shells, R H M Mawji and Co; 1000 cwts casein, 1081 cwts millet, C Jivanlal and Co; 40 cwts coffee, C Karmali and Co.

S S Nyanza for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—105 cwts gum kadaya, J Narbheram and Co; 420 cwts gum arabic, N Mulji and Co.

S S Morvada for Rotterdam:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morvada for Ghent:—1088 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morvada for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 5000 cwts rapeseed, Stranso and Co Ltd; 6462 cwts rapeseed, 9847 cwts linseed bold, Sanday and Co.

S S Morvada for Hamburg:—500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Kalian for Hongkong:—16 cwts fishmaws, 80 cwts sharkfins, A A Fazli; 53 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton twist, E S A Kyum; 400 bales cotton twist, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 288 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co; 79 cwts sharkfins, 10 cwts. fishmaws, E Moledina; 177 bags buffer pickers, N C Bhesania and Co; 250 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kalian for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Yuhsa Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 50 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J, David and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton yarn, G K Kaisha; 70 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—7 cwts colombo roots, E Bhanji.

An A. P. message dated Calcutta, June 21, says:—

A conference of the Namasudra community has passed a resolution welcoming the Prince of Wales and protesting against the revolutionary character of the reforms embodied in the Government of India Act and urging for better and more adequate representation to the backward communities.

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Send us the Coupon or a Postcard and we will gladly send you **SAMPLE TIN** and booklet on "Feeding and care of Infants."

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An Appreication.
"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business.
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118-2, Tollygunge Road' CALCUTTA.

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Odman's
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(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
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FOR
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(*READY FOR USE.*)

ADDS TO THE ELEGANCE OF YOUR FORD CAR

MOHAIR TOPS ARE ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF

Most easily operated "One-Man" Top made, Does not go up in the air when being folded, nor does it fall on the front seat, but maintains the same general level as when top is up and attached to the windshield.

Plenty of curtain lights, Side curtains are fastened inside, Back curtain made in one piece and has large celluloid light. When top is up there is an unobstructed view from Dreiver's seat.

No. 510—**Mohair Top**, with regular Side Curtains Rs. **150** each.
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All complete with Top, Side Curtains, Hood Sticks, etc.

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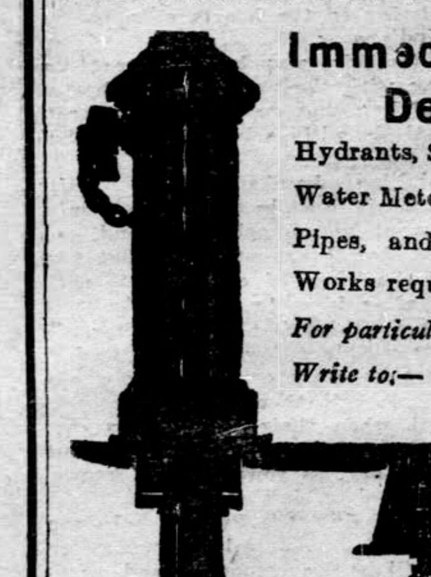

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THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL
SPRATT'S **Puppilog**
FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES
and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 374, BOMBAY.

BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes—you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.

A coated tongue indicates a foul breath.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes, that absorb poisonous and other substances, they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

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"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

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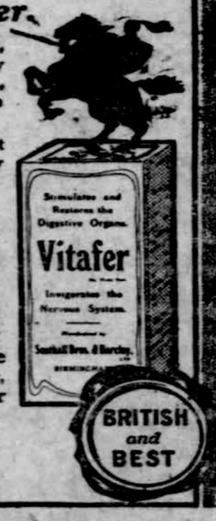

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INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

REVISED RATES OF PENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the revised rates of pension for officers of the Indian Army has now been received and orders on the subject are under issue. The following are the details. Retired pay or pension for officers of the Indian Army will in the future be based upon the principles laid down in Army Order No. 324 of 1919 with the addition of 3 elements:—

(a) Service element: a pension of £150 a year after 15 years' service with an increment of £15 a year for each completed year over 15 years. No retiring pension will be admissible to an officer of the Indian Army until he has completed 18 years service.

(b) Rank element:

Rank from which retired.	Pension due after 1 year's completed service in the rank.	For each additional year.	Maximum amount of pension.
Major	£120	£12	£120 (Sic)
Lt.-Col.	150	30	240
Col.	290	50	390
Major General	440	50	540
Lt. General	590	50	690
General	740	50	740 (Sic)

The retired pay of an officer retiring with less than one complete year's service in the rank from which he retired will be assessed as though he had retired from the rank below.

INDIAN ELEMENT.

(c) Indian element:—A pension of £50 a year on the completion of 18 years service. This will be increased by £12/10/0 per annum for each year of service up to the end of the 24th year and then by £15 a year to the 29th year, the maximum being £200 for this element. The maximum rate of retired pay for Lieut.-Cols. will be £360 a year, for Cols. in the Indian element will be £1,000. The minimum pension will be £800 and the maximum pension £900 a year. As regards general officers there will be no Indian element, but they are to have a minimum pension equal to the maximum of the next below rank and will be eligible on promotion to each rank for the full service element required for maximum pension in that rank. The maximum pension of general officers of the Indian Army will be the same as in the British service. Those maximum rates are as follows:—Major General £1000 a year. Lieut General £1200 a year, General £1400 a year. Unemployed service will not count as service for pension.

After the issue of the formal orders promulgating the revised rates of pension, temporary rank held in the great war followed by a substantive promotion to that rank will count as service in the rank towards retired pay. If an officer receives a substantive promotion to a lower rank, it will count as service on that rank. Service in the temporary rank of Brigadier General or higher rank will count as service in the rank of a substantive colonel or a lower substantive rank held by the officer on retirement. An additional pension of £200 or £100 will be given to military officers who have held high civil appointments according to the class of appointments. The Classification of appointments of this nature tenable by military officers is now under the consideration of Government.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

RATES OF PENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The following rates of pension for the Indian Medical Service have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

After 17 years service £400, after 18 years' service £430, after 19 years' service £460, after 20 years' service £500, after 21 years' service £540, after 22 years' service £581, after 23 years' service £620, after 24 years' service £660, after 25 years' service £700, after 26 years' service £750, after 27 years' service £800. £800 is thus the maximum pension for a Lieut.-Colonel of the Indian Medical Service. In addition to the above the extra pension now allowed for administrative service will be admissible. The revised rates will be applicable to those who retired on or after the 1st April 1919.

RIOT AT EDAVENNA.

THREE MOPLAHS KILLED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 19.

Information has just been received here of a serious riot between two factions of Moplahs of Edavenna, Ernad. Three Moplahs are reported to have been murdered on the spot, while several others sustained serious injuries. The cause of the riot has yet to be known. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, and the Sub-Magistrate of Manjeri have proceeded to the spot with some policemen to investigate into the matter.

It is understood that some administrative changes are now in contemplation in the French Settlement of Mahe, Malabar, and that His Excellency M. Sherbini, the Governor of French India will arrive there to-morrow in connection with the same.

The O.S.K. steamer Luzon-maru left Colombo on the 17th and is due here on the 22nd instant.

The O.S.K. steamer Indus-maru left Singapore on the 15th instant for Bombay via Colombo.

Did your Child wake up Cross or Feverish?

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, cleanse the liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels need attention at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, "stuffy" with cold, throat sore; when the child has tainted breath and doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomach-ache or diarrhœa, remember a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the waste matter, sour bile and fermenting food clogged in the bowels pass out of the system, and you have a healthy and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside cleansing." Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

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Select your things to-day and have the satisfaction of getting just the desired things at the lowest prices from

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THE KING OF TONICS FOR MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have. Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 8.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 8.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Rs. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

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Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

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We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

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The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.

Could be had of all Chemists or the

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Dr. N. K. Das of Chandhi

352. Uppur Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT.

The unfailing specific for Itches, Ringworm, Eczema, Water-Eczema and Sores after burning, etc. Price per phial As. 6. Postage extra. Sample packet free. Good Commission to wholesale buyers. Can be had everywhere.

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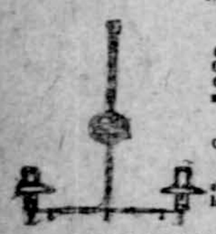

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